

Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs



FISCAL YEAR 2023

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Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Table of Contents

Statement of the Secretary of State	i
Summary Budget Table	1
Statement of Performance	5
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES	
 I. Department of State	
 A. Administration of Foreign Affairs	
Diplomatic Programs	14
Consular and Border Security Programs	25
IT Central Fund	31
Working Capital Fund	35
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	37
Office of Inspector General	38
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	39
Representation Expenses	42
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	43
Buying Power Maintenance Account	44
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	45
Repatriation Loans Program Account	46
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	47
 B. International Organizations	
Contributions to International Organizations	48
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	52
 C. International Commissions (Function 300)	
International Boundary and Water Commission	
IBWC – Salaries and Expenses	57
IBWC – Construction	57
International Fisheries Commissions	58
American Sections	
International Joint Commission	59
International Boundary Commission	59
North American Development Bank	59

D. Related Programs	
The Asia Foundation	60
East-West Center	61
National Endowment for Democracy	62
E. Trust Funds	
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	63
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship	64
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	65
International Chancery Center	66
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	67
F. Related Agencies	
U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)	68
International Broadcasting Operations	68
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	68
United States Institute of Peace	69
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS	
Summary Table	71
Foreign Assistance Overview	74
II. United States Agency for International Development	
USAID Operating Expenses	78
USAID Capital Investment Fund	80
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	81
III. Bilateral Economic Assistance	
A. Bilateral Economic Assistance	
Global Health Programs	82
Development Assistance	88
International Disaster Assistance	92
Transition Initiatives	94
Complex Crises Fund	95
Economic Support Fund	96
Democracy Fund	100
Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	101
Migration and Refugee Assistance	105
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	107
Food for Peace Title II	108
B. Independent Agencies	
Peace Corps	109
Millennium Challenge Corporation	111
Inter-American Foundation	112
U.S. African Development Foundation	113
C. Department of the Treasury	
International Affairs Technical Assistance	114

IV. International Security Assistance	
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	118
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	122
Peacekeeping Operations	126
International Military Education and Training	128
Foreign Military Financing	130
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	133
V. Multilateral Assistance	
Multilateral Development Banks	134
VI. Export and Investment Assistance	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	140
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	141
U.S. Development Finance Corporation	142
MANDATORY FUNDING	
Global Health Programs Mandatory Budget Authority	146
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES	
International Trade Commission	149
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	150
ACCOUNT TABLES	
Global Health Programs-USAID	152
Global Health Programs-State	155
Development Assistance	157
Economic Support Fund	160
Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	164
Humanitarian Assistance Accounts	165
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	166
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	169
Peacekeeping Operations	173
International Military Education and Training	174
Foreign Military Financing	178
International Organizations and Programs	180
Additional volumes to follow:	
Congressional Budget Justification	
Appendix 1: Department of State Diplomatic Engagement Fiscal Year 2023	
Congressional Budget Justification	
Appendix 2: Foreign Operations Fiscal Year 2023	
Congressional Budget Justification	
Appendix 3: Status of Open Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Recommendations: Department of State and US Agency for International Development	



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development play a critical role in maintaining international peace and security. These two agencies stand on the frontlines of global challenges that will shape Americans' lives and livelihoods for years to come. At this moment of profound disruptions – including the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, rising authoritarianism, intensifying geopolitical rivalries, record numbers of refugees, and a technological revolution that carries both enormous promise and peril – U.S. diplomacy and development efforts are essential to uphold democratic values around the world and ensure Americans' security and prosperity at home.

The President's FY 2023 budget, which includes \$60.4 billion for the Department of State and USAID, will make it possible for us to continue to lead the world in tackling global challenges and upholding the international system that the United States did so much to build.

The President's request delivers on our commitments to the Ukrainian people and our Allies and partners in Europe. It includes additional economic and security support for Ukraine to help Ukrainians defend their country from Russia's premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified invasion. It also provides significant support to our partners in the region by supporting them on their paths toward democracy, Euro-Atlantic integration, and open market economies while building their capacity to counter coercive actions from external actors.

Even as we focus on urgent needs in Ukraine, we must not lose sight of other acute challenges, including the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic that continues to affect people around the world. To protect Americans and sustain the U.S. economic recovery, we must halt the global spread of COVID-19 and bolster global health security systems to prevent the next pandemic. The President's budget request invests in combating global infectious diseases and bolstering global health security through a new pandemic early warning network and health resilience fund. It strengthens the global health workforce and advances global research and health security financing to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. And it continues essential global health programs that are more important than ever as COVID-19 continues to strain local health systems and threatens to reverse the gains made in recent years against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

The United States' longstanding scientific, technological, and innovation edge is a strategic asset that underpins our national security, economic strength, and democratic values. The President's request will advance U.S. leadership in cyberspace and the digital economy while working to shape the norms and standards that govern transformative new technologies. It also supports the Administration's Build Back Better World Initiative, which will help our partners build high-quality infrastructure necessary for inclusive and sustainable growth by raising labor and environmental standards, promoting transparency, combating corruption, and partnering with the private sector, including American firms and workers, to address global infrastructure needs. This initiative offers a compelling alternative to the People's Republic of China's Belt and Road Initiative and other models of infrastructure which distort markets, fuel corruption, create unsustainable debt burdens, and degrade resources.

The climate crisis is no longer something we must work to prevent – it has already begun, as we can see from the historic droughts, fires, storms, and flooding that are affecting every region of the United States. To mitigate the most catastrophic outcomes of the climate crisis in this century, we need to secure climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes that are both aggressive and ambitious. With 85 percent of annual global emissions coming from outside of the United States, we cannot do it alone – and we will not succeed without strong U.S. leadership. The Department is working to lead by example and steward taxpayer dollars through our facilities and operations by deploying U.S. technologies and solutions that improve energy efficiency and operational resilience. This budget request will enable the Department and USAID to advance and scale up international climate programs and accelerate the global energy transition to net zero by 2050; help developing countries enhance resilience to the growing impacts of climate change while promoting independence from non-renewable energy sources; and model renewable energy, climate adaptation, and sustainability principles in our domestic and overseas facilities.

We also face unprecedented and overlapping humanitarian crises, including global migration and displacement worsened by climate change, corruption, and conflict, including in Ukraine. Our budget request will allow the Department of State and USAID to execute the Administration's Root Causes Strategy to stem the flow of irregular migration from Central America by helping to prevent violence, reduce poverty and corruption, and expand jobs and educational opportunities in the region. This budget request will also help rebuild U.S. refugee admissions programs and revitalize American leadership on humanitarian issues. It supports the Administration's work to advance human rights, racial and gender equity, and to increase the inclusion of underserved communities around the world – an effort that is ever more urgent as U.S. strategic competitors seek to exploit social fractures to foment polarization, disinformation, and instability and undermine democracy and universal human rights.

The United States cannot counter adversaries or solve global challenges alone. The President's request invests in our alliances and maintains our longstanding commitments to key partners. It advances peace, prosperity, and security across the Indo-Pacific and Europe; renews our partnerships in critical regions such as Central America; expands our diplomatic and development initiatives in Africa and Asia; and positions us to effectively compete with China and Russia. By continuing our commitment to pay U.S. assessed contributions to international organizations and UN peacekeeping missions on time and in full, this budget request affirms U.S. leadership in those organizations, at a moment when our competitors are seeking to expand their influence. The budget request would also ensure that the United States participates as a member in good standing in the UN Security Council and other vital inter-governmental bodies such as the World Health Assembly that channel billions of dollars of resources and make critical decisions affecting peace and security, the global economy, the environment, civil society, and assistance for refugees and displaced persons. The request also advances U.S. leadership by funding participation in international conferences, expositions, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation events that the United States will host in 2023. It strengthens U.S. partnerships by helping to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, including global education, ending hunger and malnutrition, and building more sustainable, equitable, and resilient food

systems. The request also maintains funding for Afghanistan assistance and continued diplomatic operations in support of our Afghan allies, recognizing these are dynamic, events-driven needs.

Finally, this budget request continues urgent, necessary investments to build and transform our technology and workforce, in line with the President's National Security Memorandum on revitalizing national security institutions. It would enable the Department and USAID to meet critical staffing gaps and attract and retain a diverse workforce with expertise in critical emerging fields. It would also expand our professional and development training capacity to help our diplomatic and development professionals build the skills they need to manage increasingly complex national security issues. And the request positions us to adopt and maintain modern technology to improve efficiency, collaboration, data analysis capabilities, and information security.

We appreciate your continued support in providing resources for the U.S. Department of State and USAID to advance the interests of the American people, their safety, and economic prosperity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Antony Blinken". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

Antony J. Blinken

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
\$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OC O]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2022 Estimate Enduring	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	49,771,048	8,000,000	57,771,048	16,670,000	49,743,404	8,360,123	58,103,527	3,448,300	63,853,426	67,842,354	8,569,977	3,988,928
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	49,594,424	8,000,000	57,594,424	16,670,000	49,566,780	8,360,123	57,926,903	3,448,300	63,676,802	67,673,649	8,567,012	3,985,963
Total - State Department and USAID (including Function 300)	45,068,913	8,000,000	53,068,913	16,550,000	45,269,762	8,360,123	53,629,885	3,448,300	58,519,562	60,373,606	5,823,364	1,854,044
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	12,848,734	3,547,420	16,396,154	654,000	13,049,583	3,907,543	16,957,126	357,200	18,166,206	18,394,485	1,998,331	228,279
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	12,010,477	3,547,420	15,557,897	654,000	12,211,326	3,907,543	16,118,869	357,200	17,320,510	17,516,935	1,959,038	196,425
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,333,829	2,745,186	12,079,015	654,000	9,534,578	3,105,309	12,639,887	357,200	12,892,175	13,022,613	576,103	130,438
State Programs	7,143,142	1,865,999	9,009,141	504,000	7,493,891	2,226,122	9,720,013	44,300	9,939,552	10,107,976	738,712	168,424
Diplomatic Programs	6,893,142	1,865,999	8,759,141	204,000	6,943,891	2,226,122	9,170,013	44,300	9,490,672	9,637,796	518,532	147,124
Ongoing Operations ³	5,215,665	-	5,215,665	204,000	5,049,114	-	5,049,114	44,300	5,414,773	5,824,089	608,424	409,316
Worldwide Security Protection ⁴	1,677,477	2,226,122	3,903,599	-	1,894,777	2,226,122	4,120,899	-	4,075,899	3,813,707	(89,892)	(262,192)
Worldwide Security Protection (rescission of unobligated balances)	-	(360,123)	(360,123)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA
Capital Investment Fund	250,000	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	448,880	470,180	220,180	21,300
Consular Border Security Programs	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	-	320,000	-	-	(320,000)
Sudan Claims Resolution	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,126,162	824,287	1,950,449	-	1,126,162	824,287	1,950,449	-	1,983,149	1,957,821	-	(25,328)
Ongoing Operations	769,055	-	769,055	-	769,055	-	769,055	-	850,722	902,615	133,560	51,893
Worldwide Security Upgrades	357,107	824,287	1,181,394	-	357,107	824,287	1,181,394	-	1,132,427	1,055,206	(126,188)	(77,221)
Worldwide Security Upgrades (PY Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,064,525	54,900	1,119,425	-	914,525	54,900	969,425	312,900	969,474	956,816	(162,609)	(12,658)
Office of the Inspector General	90,829	54,900	145,729	-	90,829	54,900	145,729	-	146,358	133,700	(12,029)	(12,658)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	740,300	-	740,300	-	740,300	-	740,300	-	741,300	741,300	1,000	-
Representation Expenses	7,415	-	7,415	-	7,415	-	7,415	-	7,415	7,415	-	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	-	30,890	-	30,890	-	30,890	-	30,890	30,890	-	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services ^{5/}	157,885	-	157,885	-	7,885	-	7,885	312,900	8,885	8,885	(149,000)	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,500	-	1,300	1,300	(1,200)	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	-	31,963	-	31,963	-	31,963	-	32,583	32,583	620	-
International Chancery Center	2,743	-	2,743	-	2,743	-	2,743	-	743	743	(2,000)	-
International Organizations	2,159,908	802,234	2,962,142	-	2,160,008	802,234	2,962,242	-	3,591,542	3,985,474	1,023,332	393,932
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,409,688	96,240	1,505,928	-	1,409,688	96,240	1,505,928	-	1,662,928	1,658,239	152,311	(4,689)
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) ^{4/}	750,220	705,994	1,456,214	-	750,320	705,994	1,456,314	-	1,928,614	2,327,235	871,021	398,621
Related Programs	339,700	-	339,700	-	339,700	-	339,700	-	339,700	339,700	-	-
The Asia Foundation	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	-
National Endowment for Democracy	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	-
East-West Center	19,700	-	19,700	-	19,700	-	19,700	-	19,700	19,700	-	-
Trust Funds	416	-	416	-	416	-	416	-	469	443	27	(26)
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	204	-	204	-	204	-	204	-	180	177	(27)	(3)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	93	-	93	-	93	-	93	-	170	175	82	5
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	119	-	119	-	119	-	119	-	119	91	(28)	(28)
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
\$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OC O]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2022 Estimate Enduring	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Commissions (Function 300)	176,624	-	176,624	-	176,624	-	176,624	-	176,624	168,705	2,965	2,965
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	49,770	-	49,770	-	49,770	-	49,770	-	51,970	59,935	10,165	7,965
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	49,000	-	49,000	-	49,000	-	49,000	-	46,800	41,800	(7,200)	(5,000)
American Sections	15,008	-	15,008	-	15,008	-	15,008	-	15,008	13,204	(1,804)	(1,804)
International Joint Commission	10,802	-	10,802	-	10,802	-	10,802	-	10,802	10,881	79	79
International Boundary Commission	2,304	-	2,304	-	2,304	-	2,304	-	2,304	2,323	19	19
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	1,902	-	1,902	-	1,902	-	1,902	-	1,902	-	(1,902)	(1,902)
International Fisheries Commissions	62,846	-	62,846	-	62,846	-	62,846	-	62,846	53,766	(9,080)	(9,080)
U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM)	802,957	-	802,957	-	802,957	-	802,957	-	810,396	840,000	37,043	29,604
International Broadcasting Operations	793,257	-	793,257	-	793,257	-	793,257	-	800,696	830,300	37,043	29,604
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	-	9,700	-	9,700	-	9,700	-	9,700	9,700	-	-
Other Programs	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	47,250	2,250	2,250
United States Institute of Peace	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	45,000	47,250	2,250	2,250
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,837,248	4,452,580	39,289,828	15,216,000	34,608,755	4,452,580	39,061,335	3,091,100	43,669,974	47,338,735	4,608,639	3,668,761
U.S. Agency for International Development	1,711,447	-	1,711,447	41,000	1,711,447	-	1,711,447	-	1,862,647	2,112,950	401,503	250,303
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	41,000	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	-	1,527,947	1,743,350	365,603	215,403
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	289,100	30,900	30,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	76,500	80,500	5,000	4,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	21,167,994	3,615,458	24,783,452	14,475,000	21,167,994	3,615,458	24,783,452	3,091,100	28,130,412	29,586,741	3,346,960	1,456,329
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	4,000,000	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	-	10,050,950	10,576,000	1,380,050	525,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	[4,000,000]	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	-	[3,870,950]	[3,956,000]	[690,050]	[85,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[6,180,000]	[6,620,000]	[690,000]	[440,000]
Global Health Programs - Mandatory (Non-Add)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	4,075,097	4,769,787	1,269,787	694,690
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	-	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	400,000	4,682,362	4,699,362	304,000	17,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	60,000	40,000	10,000	(20,000)
Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ⁵	3,151,963	-	3,151,963	9,375,000	3,153,963	-	3,153,963	-	4,260,231	4,122,463	970,500	(137,768)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	-	-	75,000	NA
Democracy Fund	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	290,700	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ⁵	770,334	-	770,334	-	768,334	-	768,334	-	788,929	984,429	214,095	195,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	600,000	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	415,000	3,845,000	3,912,000	480,000	67,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	-	100	500,000	100	-	100	2,276,100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
Independent Agencies	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	878,500	1,416,500	53,000	538,000
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	430,500	20,000	20,000
Peace Corps Rescission	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	(15,000)	15,000	(15,000)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	930,000	18,000	18,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515,000)	-	-	515,000
Inter-American Foundation	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	38,000	-	-
U.S. African Development Foundation	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	33,000	-	-
Department of Treasury	237,000	-	237,000	120,000	237,000	-	237,000	-	105,000	105,000	(132,000)	-
International Affairs Technical Assistance	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	38,000	38,000	5,000	-
Debt Restructuring	204,000	-	204,000	120,000	204,000	-	204,000	-	67,000	67,000	(137,000)	-

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
\$ in Thousands

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International Security Assistance	8,051,495	837,122	8,888,617	-	8,051,495	837,122	8,888,617	-	9,178,893	8,959,780	46,163	(219,113)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,525,738	1,466,000	80,427	(59,738)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(5,000)	-	50,411	5,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	900,247	900,247	11,000	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	469,459	463,559	22,800	(5,900)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Rescission	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	-	-	-	40,000	-
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	112,925	-	-
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	6,175,524	6,057,049	(118,475)	(118,475)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (Unobligated Balance Recission)	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	-	25,000	NA
Multilateral Assistance	2,040,819	-	2,040,819	580,000	2,040,819	-	2,040,819	-	3,528,134	4,706,715	2,665,896	1,178,581
International Organizations and Programs	387,500	-	387,500	580,000	387,500	-	387,500	-	457,100	457,200	69,700	100
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	3,071,034	4,249,515	2,596,196	1,178,481
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,427,974	1,430,256	428,856	2,282
African Development Bank	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (AIDF)	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	211,300	171,300	-	(40,000)
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	53,323	43,610	(3,785)	(9,713)
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	149,288	150,200	10,625	912
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	975,000
Climate Investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	550,000	550,000	250,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	43,000	43,000	10,500	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000	20,000	-	(82,000)
Export & Investment Assistance	264,993	-	264,993	-	36,500	-	36,500	-	(13,612)	451,049	186,056	464,661
Export-Import Bank	54,800	-	54,800	-	(221,000)	-	(221,000)	-	(221,500)	(202,085)	(256,885)	19,416
Export-Import Bank Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	130,693	-	130,693	-	178,000	-	178,000	-	128,388	555,133	424,440	426,745
Estimated Transfer of ESF/ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	(50,000)	[-]	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	[-]	(50,000)	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	98,000	18,500	18,500
Related International Affairs Accounts	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,434	109,322	3,956	3,888
International Trade Commission	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	106,818	3,818	3,818
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,434	2,504	138	70
Department of Agriculture	1,970,000	-	1,970,000	800,000	1,970,000	-	1,970,000	-	1,800,112	1,970,112	112	170,000
P.L. 480, Title II	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	800,000	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	-	1,570,000	1,740,000	-	170,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,112	230,112	112	-

Footnotes

- 1/ FY 2021 Additional Appropriations Total includes Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L.116-260), ARPA (P.L.117-2 - mandatory funding) and ESS (P.L.117-31) see accompanying table for details.
- 2/ FY 2022 Additional Appropriations Total includes CR Anomaly #1 (P.L.117-43) and CR Anomaly #2 (P.L.117-70), see accompanying table for details.
- 3/ FY 2021 Actuals for Diplomatic Programs includes a \$99.2 million transfer in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account, a \$67.3 million transfer in from WSP and a \$100,000 transfer in from CIPA.
- 4/ FY 2021 Actuals for Worldwide Security Programs includes a \$150 million transfer to EDCS and \$67.3 million transfer to Diplomatic Programs
- 5/ The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2022 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding ¹	FY 2021 ARPA [Mandatory] ²	FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental ³	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #1 (P.L. 117-43)	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #2 (P.L. 117-70)	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	5,270,000	10,800,000	600,000	16,670,000	2,168,000	1,280,300	3,448,300
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	5,270,000	10,800,000	600,000	16,670,000	2,168,000	1,280,300	3,448,300
Total - State Department and USAID (including Function 300)	5,150,000	10,800,000	600,000	16,550,000	2,168,000	1,280,300	3,448,300
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT & RELATED ACCOUNTS	450,000	204,000	-	654,000	276,900	80,300	357,200
DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT	450,000	204,000	-	654,000	276,900	80,300	357,200
Administration of Foreign Affairs	450,000	204,000	-	654,000	276,900	80,300	357,200
State Programs	-	204,000	-	504,000	-	44,300	44,300
 Diplomatic Programs	-	204,000	-	204,000	-	44,300	44,300
 Ongoing Operations	-	204,000	-	204,000	-	44,300	44,300
 Consular Border Security Programs	300,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	-
 Sudan Claims Resolution	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-
 Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	276,900	36,000	312,900
 Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	-	-	-	-	276,900	36,000	312,900
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	4,820,000	9,796,000	600,000	15,216,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	3,091,100
U.S Agency for International Development	-	41,000	-	41,000	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	41,000	-	41,000	-	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,700,000	9,175,000	600,000	14,475,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	3,091,100
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	[4,000,000]	-	-	[4,000,000]	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	700,000	8,675,000	-	9,375,000	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	500,000	100,000	600,000	415,000	-	415,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	500,000	500,000	1,076,100	1,200,000	2,276,100
Department of Treasury	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-
Debt Restructuring	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	-	800,000	-	800,000	-	-	-
P.L. 480, Title II	-	800,000	-	800,000	-	-	-

Footnotes

- 1/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding (P.L.116-260).
- 2/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2)
- 3/ FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental (P.L.117-31)

Statement of Performance and Acting on Evidence

Statement of Performance

Planning and performance policies seek to enhance U.S. foreign policy in support of the interim National Security Strategy guidance, the administration's top foreign policy priorities, and the United States' development and humanitarian goals. Our policies reflect key legislation, including the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act (GPRAMA), the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA), and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act). Both Agencies coordinate strategic planning and performance management at the agency, bureau, and country levels to promote efficiency and effectiveness in achieving America's foreign policy priorities. Our Performance and planning policies are directly linked to the Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan (JSP).

Performance Management

Sound strategic planning, program design and performance management are the basis for the effective and efficient use of State Department resources to achieve our strategic goals. Program design details how we plan to achieve the strategic goals for a sector, region, or country; and performance management enables us to assess the extent to which our efforts are working and why. The Department's [Program and Project Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation Policy](#) implements these principles. Their implementation helps us to better understand what is and is not working and what might be changed to achieve better outcomes. To that end, the Department's policy requires all programs to document goals, objectives, and monitoring and evaluation performance plans and requires all bureaus and independent offices to conduct, disseminate, and use evaluations. The Department's [Program Design and Performance Management Toolkit supports](#) the implementation of these performance principles.

USAID implements an integrated Program Cycle Operational Policy, USAID's framework for planning, implementing, assessing, and adapting programs that support countries to advance their development outcomes. The Program Cycle provides policy and procedures for making strategic programming decisions to ensure effective use of foreign assistance resources. The guidance integrates continuous learning throughout all Program Cycle components to inform adaptive management and improve achievement of results. Robust monitoring and evaluation practices provide feedback on progress in achieving short- and long-term objectives. Mission-wide Performance Management Plans (PMPs) ensure effective monitoring, evaluation, learning and adapting of USAID's country programs.

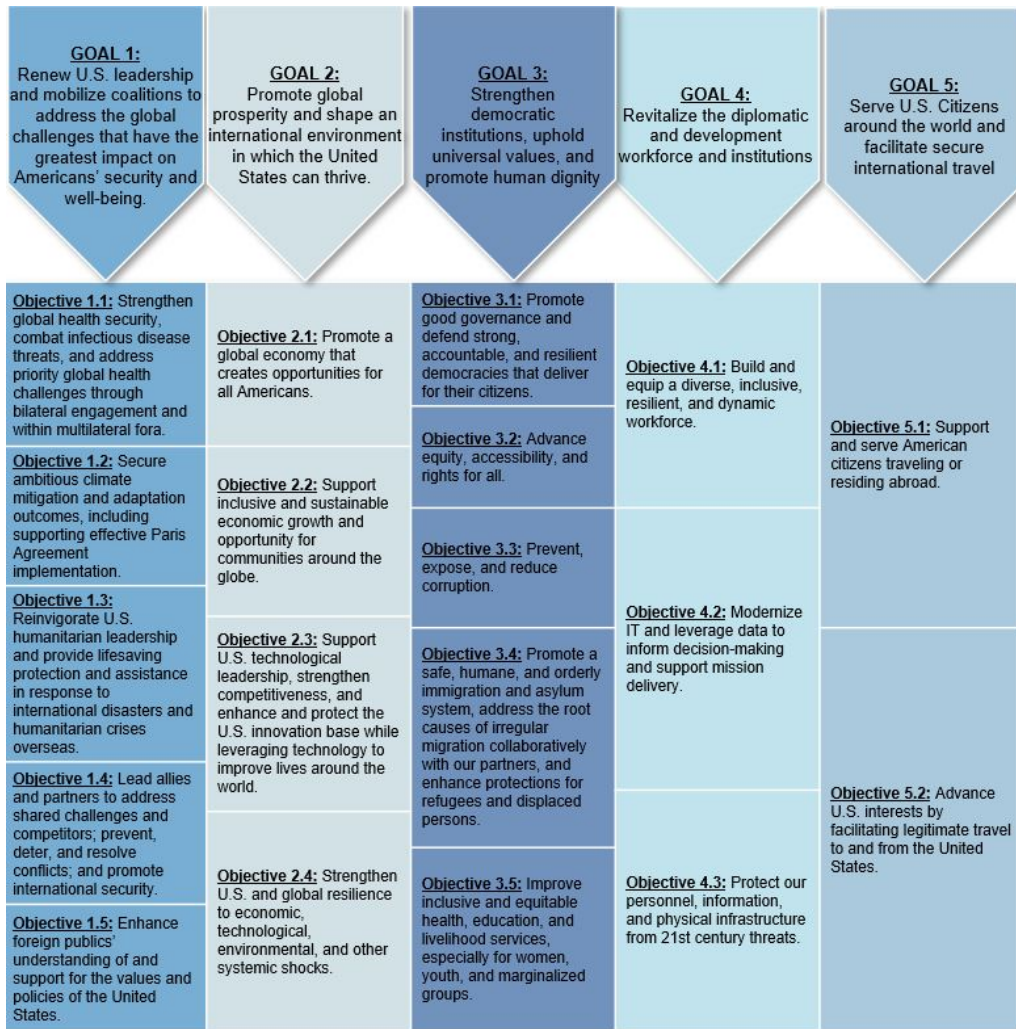
Strategic Planning and Progress Reviews

The Department and USAID use strategic planning to advance U.S. foreign policy and provide greater accountability to the American people. Strategic plans are the basis for mission and bureau resource requests, inform the Department and USAID's Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), and provide a framework in which the Department and USAID monitor progress and foster greater whole-of-government collaboration.

The State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan JSP for Fiscal Years (FY) 2022 to 2026 sets the Secretary of State's and USAID Administrator's vision for how both organizations will implement the Biden- Harris Administration's foreign policy and development assistance priorities. It is the guiding document for the development of all bureau and mission strategic plans for 2022 through 2026 and the management tool for measuring progress on our diplomatic and development objectives. The JSP reflects the leadership priorities, as well as applicable Executive Orders, Presidential directives and policies, and Interim

National Security Strategic Guidance. Feedback was also received from the National Security Council staff and the Office of Management and Budget, and Congressional oversight committees. The JSP Framework, comprised of five overarching goals and nineteen objectives, is provided here:

Figure: FY 2022-2026 JSP Strategic Framework



Using the JSP as a guide, the Department and USAID develop bureau and country-level strategic plans tailored to geographic context and cross-cutting priorities. These strategies inform program, policy, and activity planning, and specify performance measures to measure progress.

The strategies are designed to be flexible and dynamic learning tools that can be adjusted over time. In addition to recommending regular discussions on the progress towards strategic objectives, Department and USAID policy requires annual progress, portfolio reviews, and mid-course stocktaking. Mission and bureaus can identify significant accomplishments, challenges, and proposed changes to strategies in the annual Bureau and Mission Resource Requests. When missions and bureaus seek to resource activities through BRR and MRR, they ensure strong alignment across and prioritization according to these tiered strategies.

Agency Priority Goals and Performance Reporting

The Department and USAID also developed a new set of Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that support the JSP. Representing leaderships' priorities for Agency improvement, the seven APGs include: Data Informed Diplomacy, Cybersecurity, Equity Across Foreign Affairs Work, Enhancing Security Monitoring Solutions, HIV/AIDS, Climate Change, and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Workforce.

Both Agencies also jointly establish an Annual Performance Plan (APP), which outlines how we will assess progress towards our JSP objectives, and then report on our JSP implementation in the joint Annual Performance Report (APR), which assesses progress towards our objectives through qualitative and quantitative data and analysis. Missions and Embassies report annually on Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators, and both agencies track planned, ongoing, and completed evaluations each fiscal year. The Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2023 APP in June 2022 on www.state.gov and www.USAID.gov. The FY 2021 APR will be published in early April 2022.

Acting on Evidence

State and USAID collect and use data and evidence to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of program and operations, ensure accountability to stakeholders, and support organizational learning.

U.S. Department of State

Implement the Evidence Act. The Department is moving quickly to implement the Evidence Act. It will release the first Learning Agenda and Annual Evaluation Plan, informed by a 2021 Capacity Assessment. The Department of State sees its learning agenda and evaluation plans as ways to directly enhance U.S. foreign policy in the twenty-first century, buttressing the Secretary of State's modernization efforts. To develop its learning agenda, the Department of State undertook a structured, rigorous, and collaborative process, involving experts inside and outside of the U.S. government. The goal of this learning agenda is to advance the work of the Department—increasing the impact of U.S. foreign policy. This Learning Agenda closely aligns with the four-year State-USAID JSP and will be revisited annually to demonstrate progress in answering the questions asked in the learning agenda.

The evidence produced through implementing the Learning Agenda will improve diplomatic engagement and better implement foreign assistance. The Department also reflects the Evidence Act's data-centric vision by creating an Enterprise Data Strategy that cultivates an environment which accelerates decision-making through analytics and enhances enterprise data governance.

Produce evaluations of programs, projects, and processes. In FY 2021, the Department completed 23 evaluations of Diplomatic Engagement funded programs and 23 evaluations of foreign assistance funded programs, through which nearly all bureaus met the requirement to complete one evaluation per year. Findings and recommendations from evaluation reports are tracked and implemented within their commissioning bureau and are used to improve the bureaus' effectiveness.

Build staff capacity to use data and evidence throughout the planning, performance management, project management and evaluation processes. The Department provides training courses and technical assistance to help staff integrate data and evidence into each stage of our work. The Department offers the Strategic Planning and Performance Management course virtually, increasing the number of staff with skills in strategic planning, program design, and performance assessment. Building on this

success, the Managing Evaluations course is being redesigned for a distance learning format. Technical assistance from skilled staff as well as toolkits for strategic planning, program design, performance management and evaluation are easily accessible and proactively offered through multiple forums. Consistent with the FATAA, foreign assistance management tools are available through the [Foreign Assistance Resource Library](#) (FARL) and foreign assistance evaluations are posted on www.state.gov/f under foreign assistance evaluations.

Conduct Resourcing Strategy Reviews. The Department began a strategy and resource review process in 2019 to inform development of the annual budget request, which continued through 2020 and 2021. This process used data and evidence to highlight the relationship between strategic priorities, performance, and resources allocations. The process continues to be refined to enable senior leadership of the Department and USAID to better assess progress on our core strategies, and how the allocation of resources is advancing the Administration’s foreign policy and assistance priorities. These reviews are jointly conducted with USAID and serve as our Annual Strategic Review required by GPRAMA and OMB circular A-11.

Improving Access to and Quality of Foreign Assistance Data

The State Department and USAID jointly launched a new, consolidated ForeignAssistance.gov website in August 2021 that provides a single, public-facing view of U.S. foreign assistance data. More than 30,000 external users have viewed the site more than 140,000 times since its launch. The website will continue to collect and publish foreign assistance data from more than 20 U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance programs. In FY 2021, State and USAID created a joint Foreign Assistance Data and Reporting Team (FA-DART) and fulfilled the final provision in FATAA to consolidate ForeignAssistance.gov and Explorer.USAID.gov.

ForeignAssistance.gov is the U.S. government’s flagship website for making U.S. foreign assistance data available to the public. It serves as the central resource for budgetary and financial data produced by U.S. government agencies that manage foreign assistance portfolios. In keeping with the U.S. government’s commitment to transparency, ForeignAssistance.gov presents U.S. foreign assistance in accurate and understandable terms. The updated website addresses aid transparency standards and reporting requirements, including the FATAA, Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin 12-01.

U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID is recognized as a leader among federal agencies in building and acting on evidence for decision-making. USAID’s [Program Cycle Operational Policy](#) (ADS 201) complies with the FATAA and provides the groundwork for implementation of the Evidence Act. The Program Cycle Policy helps ensure USAID’s country strategies, projects and activities are evidence-based, effective, and achieve sustainable development results.

Progress Building and Using Evidence in Decision-Making Development and Use of a Learning Agenda

USAID’s guidance and Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning (PPL)’s approach to developing the Agency-wide Learning Agenda met leading practices for coordinating and collaborating to assess existing

evidence and prioritize new evidence needs.¹ The Agency Learning Agenda aligns with the FY 2022-2026 JSP and is designed to engage key stakeholders in the generation, synthesis, sharing, and use of evidence to inform decision-making related to the Agency's highest policy priorities.

Recent Major Progress in Building Evidence, Advancing the Use of Evidence in Decision Making, and Increasing the Agency's Capacity to Build and Use Evidence

In FY 2020, USAID completed 155 program evaluations. In FY 2021, USAID completed a Capacity Assessment for Evaluation, Research, Statistics, and other Analysis, that assesses the ability and infrastructure of the Agency to carry out evidence building activities like foundational fact finding, performance measurement, policy analysis, and program evaluation. The report demonstrates that evaluations conducted by operating units cover the range of program areas of USAID foreign assistance. USAID also produces agency-wide Annual Evaluation Plans that describe significant evaluation activities the agency plans to conduct each fiscal year.

Current Barriers

USAID continuously learns and improves policies and practices to better build and use evidence. USAID uses a holistic approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning as part of USAID's integrated Program Cycle where components - strategic planning, project design and implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and collaborating, learning, adapting - build on and inform each other. Challenges remain, including improving the rigor and quality of evaluations and ensuring evidence and data from evaluations and other sources are appropriately analyzed and used to inform decisions on a regular basis. USAID's Agency-wide Learning Agenda will make learning more strategic and prioritize evidence building activities. Learning agendas will be regularly updated to ensure the questions remain relevant for decision-makers.

USAID is investing in a Data Services team, reporting to the Agency's Chief Data Officer (CDO), and information management systems to improve access to administrative data across the Agency. The USAID Data Services team supports work done by the Statistical Official (SO), Evaluation Officer (EO), and the USAID data governance body. For example, it is working with the SO to craft protocols to enhance data protection and privacy and assisting the EO to identify data and evidence needed to support the Agency's learning agenda. The SO, EO, and CDO have briefed USAID's data governance body (the [USAID Data Administration and Technical Advisory \(DATA\) Board](#)) on their respective mandates and will be eliciting DATA Board assistance with specific Evidence Act and Federal Data Strategy milestones on a regular basis.

Progress Implementing the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016

Though already compliant with the transparency requirements of FATAA, USAID continues to work to improve the quality and timeliness of the data it reports. USAID will continue to improve transparency efforts by working to increase data use and working towards the development and adoption of the new Development Information Solution (DIS) for data collection, storage, and sharing.

Updates on Providing and Using Administrative Data for Statistical Purposes

USAID is committed to advancing management of its data assets to deliver trustworthy data for statistical

¹ GAO, December 2019, *Evidence-Based Policymaking: Selected Agencies Coordinate Activities, but Could Enhance Collaboration*, the U.S. Government Accountability Office

purposes and decision-making. In accordance with legislation and executive notices, such as the [Evidence Act](#), the [Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence](#), the [Executive Order on Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence](#), and other Federal data initiatives, the Agency promotes data management best practices through policy, staffing, processes, and digital infrastructure. USAID published a [proposed rule](#) that implements USAID requirements for managing digital information data as a strategic asset to inform the planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Agency's foreign assistance programs.

In 2022, the Enterprise Reporting Portal modernization will improve the user-friendliness of this platform to encourage use of USAID administrative, financial, and programmatic data. The upgrade promotes data quality, transparency of reporting requests, and collaboration and sharing of data dashboards. USAID implemented an Artificial Intelligence Pilot in 2021 that focused on identifying network penetration attempts in near real-time based on data from known network penetration testing windows that have taken place previously.

Since 2020, USAID directed staff and resources into acquiring, processing, analyzing, and disseminating COVID-19 data. USAID developed and hosted the [Quad Country COVID-19 Response in Indo-Pacific Region dashboard](#) for President Biden's Quad Vaccine Partnership Initiative. In 2021, Data Services produced the COVID-19 data and visualizations used in the USG Global Response and Recovery Framework Progress Report, which is reported to the National Security Council (NSC) and White House. USAID maintains and regularly updates a full suite of dashboards and analytical tools that disseminate critical and reliable data on COVID-19 incidence and impacts to staff at home and around the world. USAID has used these data-driven tools and reports, such as a Landscape Analysis and a tailored hotspots analysis, as inputs for country prioritization and other big picture decision-making. As part of its leading role on the whole-of-government Global Vaccine Access (GVAX) initiative, in 2022 USAID is developing a solution for collecting and reporting on vaccine delivery data.

During 2021, the DATA Board expanded its focus on data standards for the Agency and implementing partners. In 2022, the DATA Board will focus on expanding and improving the collection and reporting of diversity, equity, and inclusion data, and the disaggregation of these data. Another focus for 2022 will be the Agency-wide categorization of data assets to comply with Zero Trust (OMB M-22-09). These data management efforts directly support USAID's ability to deliver and open high-quality, machine-readable administrative and program data for use. The CDO's team also maintains an internal dashboard which is shared with the Evaluation Officer and Statistical Official to help track progress against milestones on an ongoing basis.

The Agency's [Development Data Library](#) (DDL) serves as the central digital repository of Agency-funded, machine-readable data. The DDL publishes a comprehensive data inventory of existing Agency data assets and provides access to these data resources. In FY 2021, USAID continued to report and improve upon data on COVID-19 in alignment with International Aid Transparency Initiative's (IATI) COVID-19 reporting guidance in order to share financial and descriptive information about USAID's COVID-19 activities. The United States joined IATI in 2009, and began publishing data to IATI in 2014, to provide greater context for understanding foreign assistance activities and increase the amount and quality of financial and descriptive information available.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE – SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2022 Request
Administration of Foreign Affairs	12,076,272	12,637,144	13,211,432	13,021,870	-189,562
<i>Of Which, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</i>	2,745,186	3,105,309	-	-	-
State Programs	9,009,141	9,720,013	10,259,552	10,107,976	-151,576
<i>Of Which, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</i>	1,865,999	2,226,122	-	-	-
Diplomatic Programs	8,759,141	9,170,013	9,490,672	9,637,796	147,124
<i>Of Which, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</i>	1,865,999	2,226,122	-	-	-
Ongoing Operations ^{1/}	5,215,665	5,049,114	5,414,773	5,824,089	409,316
Additional Appropriations - Ongoing Operations ^{2/3/}	204,000	44,300	-	-	-
Worldwide Security Protection ^{4/}	3,543,476	4,120,899	4,075,899	3,813,707	-262,192
Capital Investment Fund	250,000	250,000	448,880	470,180	21,300
Consular Border Security Programs	-	300,000	320,000	-	-320,000
Additional Appropriations - Consular Border Security Programs	300,000	-	-	-	-
Additional Appropriations - Sudan Claims Resolution	150,000	-	-	-	-
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,950,449	1,950,449	1,983,149	1,957,821	-25,328
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	824,287	824,287	-	-	-
Ongoing Operations	769,055	769,055	850,722	902,615	51,893
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,181,394	1,181,394	1,132,427	1,055,206	-77,221
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	1,116,682	966,682	968,731	956,073	-12,658
Office of Inspector General	145,729	145,729	146,358	133,700	-12,658
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	54,900	54,900	-	-	-
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	740,300	740,300	741,300	741,300	-
Representation Expenses	7,415	7,415	7,415	7,415	-
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	30,890	-
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS)	157,885	7,885	8,885	8,885	-
Additional Appropriations – EDCS ^{5/}	-	312,900	-	-	-
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	2,500	2,500	1,300	1,300	-
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	31,963	32,583	32,583	-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE – SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Organizations	2,962,142	2,962,242	3,591,542	3,985,474	393,932
<i>Of Which, OCO</i>	<i>802,234</i>	<i>802,234</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Contributions to International Organizations	1,505,928	1,505,928	1,662,928	1,658,239	-4,689
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,456,214	1,456,314	1,928,614	2,327,235	398,621
International Commissions (Function 300)	176,624	176,624	176,624	168,705	-7,919
International Boundary and Water Commission - S&E	49,770	49,770	51,970	59,935	7,965
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	49,000	49,000	46,800	41,800	-5,000
American Sections	15,008	15,008	15,008	13,204	-1,804
International Joint Commission	10,802	10,802	10,802	10,881	79
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,323	19
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	1,902	1,902	1,902	-	-1,902
International Fisheries Commissions	62,846	62,846	62,846	53,766	-9,080
Related Programs	339,700	339,700	339,700	339,700	-
The Asia Foundation	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
National Endowment for Democracy	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	-
East-West Center	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	-
Special and Trust Funds	3,159	3,159	1,212	1,186	-26
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	204	204	180	177	-3
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	93	93	170	175	5
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	119	119	119	91	-28
International Chancery Center	2,743	2,743	743	743	-
<i>Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>158,900</i>	<i>-</i>
TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations - & OCO	15,557,897	16,118,869	17,320,510	17,516,935	196,425
TOTAL, Additional Appropriations	654,000	357,200	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL, Department of State Appropriations	16,211,897	16,476,069	17,320,510	17,516,935	196,425

1/ FY 2021 Actuals for Diplomatic Programs includes a \$99.2 million transfer in from the Buying Power Maintenance Account, a \$67.3 million transfer in from WSP and a \$100,000 transfer in from CIPA.

2/ FY 2021 Additional Appropriations from American Rescue Plan Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-2).

3/ Includes \$44.3 million in FY 2022 Emergency Additional Appropriations from Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-70).

4/ FY 2021 Actuals for Worldwide Security Programs includes a \$150 million transfer-out to EDCS and \$67.3 million transfer-out to Diplomatic Programs Ongoing Operations.

5/ FY 2022 Emergency Additional Appropriations include \$276.9 million from Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L. 117-43) and \$36.0 million from Emergency Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L. 117-70).

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AND RELATED AGENCIES**

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request ³	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Diplomatic Programs	8,963,141	9,214,313	9,490,672	9,637,796	674,655	147,124
Ongoing Operations	5,419,665	5,093,414	5,414,773	5,824,089	404,424	409,316
Program Operations	5,215,665	5,049,114	5,414,773	5,824,089	608,424	409,316
<i>Public Diplomacy (non-add)</i>	<i>619,673</i>	<i>616,900</i>	<i>648,192</i>	<i>701,447</i>	81,774	53,255
Additional Funding ^{4,5}	204,000	44,300	-	-	-204,000	-
Worldwide Security Protection	3,543,476	4,120,899	4,075,899	3,813,707	270,231	-262,192

1/ FY 2021 Actual reflects the following transfers to Diplomatic Programs: \$86.5 million from the Buying Power Maintenance Account and \$100,000 from Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. The FY 2021 WSP Actual reflects a reprogramming of \$67.3 million to South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) and transfer of \$150.0 million to Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS), as well as a rescission of \$360.1 million in funds made available by Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (Div. B, P.L. 114-254).

1/, 2/, 3/ The FY21 Actual, FY 2022 Estimate, and FY 2022 Request were updated to reflect the establishment of the Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP) and Special Envoy for Critical and Emerging Technology (S/TECH) in accordance with CN 21-293. Updates reflect an adjustment to the FY 2022 base based on the termination of CSET and the reversal of previously notified reprogrammings related to CSET.

4/, 5/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level include \$204 million in funds appropriated by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) (P.L.117-2) for Department of State operations. FY 2022 Additional Funding level include \$44.3 million appropriated by the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L.117-70).

Diplomatic Programs - Enduring

The Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation is fundamental to the implementation of United States foreign policy, providing the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. These activities span 41 bureaus and offices, 195 countries, and 276 diplomatic posts.

The DP appropriation has four categories: Human Resources, Overseas Programs, Diplomatic Policy and Support, and Security Programs; and three major programmatic allocations: Program Operations, Public Diplomacy (PD), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP). Program Operations and Public Diplomacy are referred to collectively as “Ongoing Operations.”

The FY 2023 DP request is \$9.6 billion, an increase of \$147.1 million above the FY 2022 request, of which \$5.8 billion is DP Ongoing Operations and \$3.8 billion is Worldwide Security Protection (WSP).

Diplomatic Programs - Ongoing Operations

The Department’s FY 2023 request for DP Ongoing Operations is \$5.8 billion, with \$5.1 billion for Program Operations and \$701.4 million for PD. The request is a net increase of \$409.3 million (7.1 percent) above the FY 2022 request. Major changes include an increase of \$122.3 million for the proposed 4.6 percent American pay raise, annualization of the FY 2022 American pay raise, Overseas Price inflation, GSA rent, and targeted programmatic increases within each category detailed below. The request includes a reduction of \$35.2 million to SCA due to the suspension of operations of Embassy Kabul.

The FY 2023 request builds on the Department’s 2021 staffing realignment and FY 2022 request’s commitment to revitalize and reinvest in the global workforce. These investments include recruitment, staffing, and training initiatives that shape the capabilities and skillsets needed to: address current and emerging issues, including professional development, cyber readiness, and climate diplomacy; counter malign influences; implement the Indo-Pacific strategy; expand the management platform overseas; and promote climate sustainability.

The request supports a ‘funded employment ceiling’ of 16,091 positions (6,935 Civil Service 9,156 Foreign Service). This is an increase of 496 positions (220 CS and 276 FS) over FY 2022, including significant expansion of the Professional Development and Training (PDT) Float. Consistent with Presidential Executive Order 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad,” the FY 2023 request includes resources to establish a Center for Climate Diplomacy, which will be housed in the Foreign Service Institute School of Professional and Area Studies; and the dedication of new Climate Diplomacy positions and programmatic resources to address the climate crisis.

The request also expands programs to foster diversity and inclusion. In support of the President’s Executive Orders (*Executive Order 13985, “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government”*; *Executive Order 13988, “Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation”*; *Executive Order 14020, “Establishment of the White House Gender Policy Council”*; and *Executive Order 14035, “Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce”*) the Department’s request is \$65.6 million, which includes funding for 30 new positions, for Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Access (DEIA) efforts. The increase will support modernization of recruitment methods to mirror industry best practices, increased workforce training including additional paid internships, and Department-wide programs and activities detailed below in the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Bureau of Global Talent Management (GTM), Office of the Legal Advisor (L), Office of the Secretary (S), and Worldwide Security Protection requests.

The Department seeks to have DP Ongoing Operations funding appropriated with two-year availability to provide maximum flexibility and streamline execution. Ongoing crises, future of work, and domestic facilities projects, and the endemic posture due to COVID-19 necessitate that all DP Ongoing Operations resources be available for two fiscal years.

DP – Category Details

Human Resources: \$2,756.3 million, including funding for 296 new positions (136 CS and 160 FS)

Resources requested in this category will be directed toward salaries for domestic and overseas American employees (including employees engaged in Public Diplomacy and WSP programs). This category also includes funding for the Foreign Service Institute, the Department’s platform for providing cost-effective in-house training to Department employees and workers throughout the Federal government, and the Bureau of Global Talent Management, which recruits and manages a diverse, talented workforce equipped to effectively carry out the Department’s goals and priorities domestically and worldwide.

Major changes include:

- **Foreign Service Institute (FSI):** +\$12.8 million, including funding for 13 new positions, in total, including: +\$10.6 million to establish the Center for Climate Diplomacy, develop technical training for cyber-diplomacy and emerging technology issues, and coaching and organizational development; and +\$2.2 million for Operations and Maintenance of Training Management Solution systems.
- **Global Talent Management (GTM):** +\$26.5 million, including funding for 23 new positions, in total, including: +\$10.0 million to further increase the number of paid internships and administer the expanded program; +\$9.2 million for staffing infrastructure and modernization within Employee Relations, Talent Analytics, Family Liaison, and Career Development and Assignments offices, recruitment modernization to increase diversity, and to establish an assessment policy and tool to reinforce merit-based civil service principles; +\$4.0 million to sustain participation levels of the Childcare Subsidy Program and to focus on diversity in recruitment by creating the new Civil Service Diversity Fellowship; and +\$3.3 million for modernization of Department workforce planning models and to expand the English Language Testing program within the Electronic Recruitment Application.
- **Human Resources Initiative (HRI):** +\$56.5 million, including funding for 260 new positions, in total, including: +\$52.9 million to expand the Professional Development and Training Float, which will support the Department's efforts to improve workflow while increasing opportunities for training and learning. Resources will also support additional travel and TDY costs for personnel within the Float; and +\$3.6 million, including funding for 10 new Foreign Service positions, to support the Department's Climate Diplomacy initiative, focusing on augmenting capacity for diplomatic engagement on climate.

Overseas Programs: \$1,934.8 million, including support for 148 new positions (38 CS and 110 FS)

The Department's overseas programs link America to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic analysis back to the United States, and by representing our national interests at both the personal and governmental levels. This category includes the Regional bureaus (African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, the Bureau of Global Public Affairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. Additionally, resources in this category cover Public Diplomacy, Department employees' travel expenses to/from assignment, and potential liabilities resulting from the separation of Locally Employed (LE) staff. Major changes include:

- **African Affairs (AF):** +\$20.4 million, including: +\$9.0 million for increased LE staff wages, to keep salaries competitive with local labor markets; +\$8.4 million, including funding to support 26 new positions, that will help embassies engage on global health, strengthen economic linkages, and counter the PRC's malign influence in Africa; and +\$0.2 million to support a New Embassy Compound in Windhoek.
- **East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP):** +\$17.1 million, including: +\$3.5 million for increases in LE staff wages; +\$10.1 million, including funding to support 37 new positions, to implement the Indo Pacific Strategy; +\$2.5 million for capacity building to address PRC strategic competition; and +\$1 million to support new LE staff positions.
- **European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR):** +\$5.0 million for increased costs of mission-critical operations related to Russia and neighboring countries following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, as well as +\$565,000 for Consulate Nuuk operating costs in Greenland.
- **International Organization Affairs (IO):** +\$8.7 million, including: +\$2.8 million, including support for 5 new positions, for multilateral re-engagement and a Diversity and Inclusion Officer; +\$3.1 million, including support for 5 new positions, related to re-engagement with UNESCO; and +\$2.8 million,

including funding to support 4 positions, for oversight of contributions to international organizations and contributions to international peacekeeping activities.

- **South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA):** -\$12.9 million from the FY 2022 request for the following changes:
 - -\$30.8 million in current service adjustments, including -\$31.9 million to re-baseline funding related to Afghanistan following the suspension of operations of Embassy Kabul and +\$1.1 million for annualized overseas price inflation and LE staff wage increases;
 - +\$10.9 million to sustain the Coordinator for Afghanistan Relocation Efforts (CARE) and provide the staffing, case management, and program management required to effectively integrate and sustain Operation Allies Welcome (OAW); and
 - +\$7.0 million for Afghanistan Affairs Unit operations in Doha, Qatar.
- **Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA):** +\$22.8 million, including +\$11.9 million to normalize LE staff wage increases; +\$3.7 million to cover utilities and other building operating expenses related to new Embassy Compounds (NEC) and New Consulate Compounds (NCC) in Guatemala, Mexico, and the Bahamas; +\$6.4 million, including funding to support 13 new positions, to address irregular migration in Central America; and +\$0.8 million, for 2 new positions to counter malign influences in the Western Hemisphere.
- **Public Diplomacy (PD): \$701.4 million, including support for 51 new Positions (17 CS and 34 FS):** The FY 2023 PD request is \$701.4 million, including \$216.4 million in American Salaries and \$485.1 million in Bureau Managed funds, a net increase of \$53.3 million over the FY 2022 request. The request includes the following changes:
 - +\$11.5 million in current service adjustments, including -\$3.3 million to re-baseline Afghanistan Public Diplomacy following the suspension of operations of Embassy Kabul; +\$9.3 million for the American pay raise and annualization of the FY 2022 American pay raise; +\$4.4 million for locally employed staff wage increases; and +\$1.1 million for annualization of overseas price inflation.
 - +\$15.2 million for 51 new positions to implement the Indo Pacific Strategy, invest in outreach to rapidly growing populations in Africa, enhance the capacity of small- and medium- sized posts in Africa, Europe, Latin America, and the Arctic to compete with the PRC and Russia, and to transition single-officer posts to dual-officer posts (at a minimum);
 - +\$7.9 million for new LE staff positions to support management of public diplomacy activities and strengthen the communication capabilities required in today's competitive information environment;
 - +\$5.0 million for the Global Engagement Center (GEC) to recognize, expose, and counter foreign propaganda and disinformation;
 - +\$4.4 million to recur locally employed staff wages in AF, EAP, and WHA;
 - +\$4.0 million for the R/PPR Global Audience Research project to ensure that Public Diplomacy initiatives focus on relevant audiences and messages;
 - +\$3.0 million to plan for the FY 2025 Osaka Expo; and
 - +\$2.3 million for the OES Public Diplomacy Climate Change funding to amplify climate messaging and outreach.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: \$1,104.8 million, including support for 52 new positions (46 CS, 6 FS)

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category sustain the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions. The Departmental components funded under this category are the bureaus and offices of Administration; Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Global Engagement Center; Information Resource Management;

Intelligence and Research; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Advisor; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population, Refugees, and Migration; Global Public Affairs; the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate (SPEC); the Secretary of State; the Under Secretary for Management; the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, and the newly established bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP). Major changes include:

- **Bureau of Administration (A):** +\$13.6 million, including +\$10.0 million for deferred domestic property maintenance, repairs, and sustainability activities; +\$2.5 million to expand the Department's electric vehicle fleet; and +\$1.1 million to normalize funding for independent economic data for cost-of-living allowance (COLA) rates used by all eligible U.S. Government civilians worldwide.
- **Chief of Protocol (CPR):** +\$30.0 million for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) and other major events and conferences in FY 2023.
- **Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS):** +\$9.0 million for operations, maintenance, and enhancements for the Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS).
- **Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP):** +\$2.6 million, including funding for 7 new positions, to support the expanded policy framework and institutionalize cyber and technology agenda, build organizational capacity; establish leadership; and develop integrated policy.
- **Intelligence and Research (INR):** +\$6.9 million, including funding to support 18 new positions, includes: +\$3.9 million to accelerate INR's IT modernization effort as a strategic priority and critical to enhancing how INR delivers its product and analytic services to customers; +\$1.3 million for analysis on national security issues, coordinated policy review of sensitive intelligence, and cyber activities.
- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES):** +\$6.8 million, includes: +\$3.0 million to support anticipated travel and to retain contractor staff options; +\$2.0 million to empower diplomats by supporting post-led climate diplomacy and engagement; +\$1.5 million to support Partnership for the Atlantic; and +\$0.3 million for Diplomatic Programs funding for Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary (STAS).
- **Office of the Secretary (S):** +\$11.2 million, including support for 5 new positions, includes: +\$3.8 million for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion to implement Department-wide programs and expand ongoing initiatives to recruit, retain, and develop a workforce that reflects the diversity of the United States; +\$3.3 million for Foreign Assistance Data and Transparency (FADR) and other IT systems support; +\$1.9 million for 3 new positions to support the Special Envoy for Critical and Emerging Technology (S/TECH); +\$1.1 million for ExecTech to provide mission essential IT support and secure telework capabilities; +\$1.0 million for the Operations Center to maintain systems and adapt to new technologies.

Security Programs: \$3,841.8 million, including funding to support 64 new positions (52 CS, 12 FS), of which \$3,813.7 million is for Worldwide Security Protection.

This category includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP).

- **Counterterrorism (CT):** +\$0.9 million for contract support and other overhead costs (IT, telecom, etc.) that enable CT to fulfill its mission in advancing U.S. national security.

Worldwide Security Protection (WSP): \$3,813.7 million (including \$684.8 million for WSP American Salaries), which includes funding for 64 new positions

WSP supports the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), which is principally responsible for security programs located at over 275 overseas posts and 118 domestic programs, to include a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic posts, residences, and domestic offices. WSP is responsible for supporting DS Regional Security Officers (RSO) and DS personnel at all regional bureaus and posts throughout the Department of State including High Threat High Risk Posts. WSP also supports security and emergency response programs in ten functional bureaus, including operational medicine, information security accreditation and deployment, continuity of operations and exercise planning, and security and crisis management training.

The total WSP FY 2023 request is \$3.8 billion, a \$262.2 million net decrease below the FY 2022 request, which includes a \$537.7 million reduction related to the suspension of operations of Embassy Kabul. The request includes \$684.8 million for American Salaries under the Human Resources (HR) category, +\$23.5 million over the FY 2022 request, and \$3.1 billion for bureau-managed funding within all security programs, \$285.7 million below the FY 2022 request.

Within the HR category, +\$23.5 million over the FY 2022 request consists of \$15.8 million to support annualized FY 2022 and new FY 2023 pay raises and \$7.7 million to support 64 new positions of which 12 are Foreign Service and 52 are Civil Service.

The FY 2023 request for DS is \$3.3 billion, a net \$258.7 million increase over the FY2022 request, which accounts for the suspension of operations of Embassy Kabul and includes the following major program changes:

- +\$26.5 million to support current service increases including pay increases, LE staff wages and overseas price inflation costs;
- +\$69.4 million for Facility Protection and Security including: +\$27.5 million to support DS's personnel overseas for ICASS, \$19.2 million for increases in the Department's Domestic Guard contract, +\$12.0 million for the Overseas Protective Operations Training (OPO-T) program, and +\$10.7 million for the new DS Information-driven Security and Law Enforcement (DISEL) program;
- +\$56.4 million for Technology and Business Intelligence including +\$2.0 million for Anomalous Health Incidents (AHI) research and development, +\$19.5 million for cybersecurity enhancements such as Enterprise Vulnerability Scanning and Network Intrusion Detection Modernization, and +\$34.9 million to normalize the C-UAS program, previously funded from prior year balances;
- +\$41.9 million to support the Protecting Power Arrangement (PPA) between Qatar and the United States to protect certain U.S. interests in Afghanistan;
- +\$35.4 million for continued overhead costs rebaselined from Afghanistan including +\$23.1 million for Mission Iraq aviation program support and +\$12.3 million for FS employees realigned to other posts;
- +\$15.5 million for the relocation of Diplomatic Security's Courier mission from SA-08 to a new location at or near Dulles airport. Funding will support design, construction, and relocation of the new full-service lease;
- +\$11.2 million to add 30 new Civil Service (CS) positions for cybersecurity initiatives, background investigations, security clearances and other program operations, and 12 new Foreign Service (FS) Security Engineering Officers (SEO) to support AHI activities, IT initiatives and the Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS) program; and

- +\$2.5 million to support the DS Fellowship Program and one CS Diversity Equity and Inclusion Officer.

The FY 2023 request for the other WSP bureaus is \$534.2 million, \$58.7 million over the FY 2022 request. Highlights include the following:

- **Administration Bureau (\$85.5 million):** +\$7.7 million includes: +\$3.2 million for the projected rent increase at the Department's Building 602 Continuity Site, co-located with FEMA in Virginia and +\$4.5 million to support relocation of the Department's primary classified diplomatic pouch and courier operations from SA-08 in Springfield, VA.
- **Foreign Service Institute (\$20.7 million):** +\$0.9 to support additional Crisis Management Training (CMT) capacity and three additional Civil Service (CS) positions to enhance the CMT program.
- **Intelligence and Research (\$10.9 million):** +\$10.4 million to support modernization of the Department's IT infrastructure and operations including an equipment refresh at the data center, improved IT and security management, compliance and applications while enhancing critical network cybersecurity needs to protect the Department's Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) fabric.
- **Information Resource Management (\$311.9 million):** +\$32.9 million includes: +\$10.0 million to support the Department's Secure Comms initiative, +\$18.0 million for the relocation of the Department's Tempest Program from SA-08 to another location, +\$0.3 million for current service increases and an additional \$4.6 million for ongoing support of the Global IT Refresh and Support (GITM), Cybersecurity Integrity Center (CIC), Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), IT Perimeter Security, Radio Program (RPB), Digital Services Initiative (DSI) and Remote Expeditionary Area Communications Hub (REACH) programs.
- **Medical Services (\$56.9 million):** +\$6.1 million includes +\$3.7 million to support the AHI Neurologic Examination Series (NES) baseline testing pilot program including support for 3 new support positions and +\$2.4 million for nine new CS positions and the normalization of six medical service provider positions added in FY 2021.
- **Post Assignment Travel (\$41.6 million):** +\$0.7 million to support increases from long-term domestic training, including domestic storage costs and paid parental leave during training.

Worldwide Security Protection
(Resource Summary)

(\$ in thousands)	FY2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY2022 Request	FY2023 Request	Change from FY2021 Actual	Change from FY2022 Request
Worldwide Security Protection Total	3,543,476	4,120,899	4,075,899	3,813,707	270,231	(262,192)
Total Diplomatic Security	3,372,014	3,684,916	3,600,412	3,279,525	(92,489)	(320,887)
<i>Diplomatic Security (DS)</i>	1,867,744	2,476,291	1,991,533	2,180,473	312,729	188,940
<i>DS Regional Bureaus & IO</i>	252,288	252,288	257,728	262,512	10,224	4,784
<i>WSP - Afghanistan</i>	575,068	279,423	579,611	41,900	(533,168)	(537,711)
<i>WSP - Iraq</i>	625,705	625,705	720,208	743,308	117,603	23,100
<i>WSP - Pakistan</i>	51,209	51,209	51,332	51,332	123	-
WSP/Partner Bureaus	497,461	435,983	475,487	534,182	36,721	58,695
<i>Administration Bureau</i>	77,403	77,403	77,829	85,479	8,076	7,650
<i>Chief of Protocol</i>	900	900	900	900	-	-
<i>Counterterrorism</i>	1,617	1,617	1,617	1,643	26	26
<i>Foreign Service Institute</i>	19,736	19,736	19,794	20,721	985	927
<i>FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund</i>	2,323	2,323	2,359	2,359	36	-
<i>Global Talent Management</i>	366	366	378	385	19	7
<i>Intelligence and Research</i>	445	445	447	10,855	10,410	10,408
<i>Information Resource Management</i>	245,675	245,675	278,996	311,881	66,206	32,885
<i>Int'l Security and Nonproliferation</i>	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	-	-
<i>Medical Services</i>	110,154	48,676	50,805	56,924	(53,230)	6,119
<i>Office Foreign Missions</i>	118	118	118	118	-	-
<i>Post Assignment Travel</i>	37,360	37,360	40,880	41,553	4,193	673
Contingency Reserve	34,124	-	-	-	(34,124)	-
SAAA Rescission	(360,123)	-	-	-	360,123	-

Diplomatic Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Funding Categories	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY2022 Request
Total, Diplomatic Programs	6,859,018	9,490,672	9,637,796	147,124
Human Resources	3,111,788	3,219,519	3,441,076	221,557
American Salaries, Central Account	2,908,434	2,983,921	3,137,027	\$153,106
<i>Public Diplomacy American Salaries (non-add)</i>	192,786	201,351	216,352	15,001
<i>WSP - American Salaries (non-add)</i>	647,652	661,240	684,767	23,527
Foreign Service Institute	68,093	78,294	90,069	11,775
Global Talent Management	135,261	157,304	181,545	24,241
Human Resources Initiative	-	-	32,435	32,435
Overseas Programs	1,788,416	1,813,013	1,934,833	121,820
African Affairs	207,653	205,859	229,159	23,300
Conflict Stabilization Operations	10,748	14,248	15,621	1,373
East Asian and Pacific Affairs	163,735	157,915	175,301	17,386
European and Eurasian Affairs	318,655	289,294	302,622	13,328
FSN Separation Liability Trust Fund	9,063	11,000	11,000	-
Global Public Affairs	9,645	9,645	9,645	-
International Conferences	1,286	4,444	4,444	-
International Organization Affairs	26,454	37,020	44,444	7,424
Medical Services	38,077	39,470	39,470	-
Near Eastern Affairs	161,221	199,552	205,259	5,707
<i>Iraq Operations (non-add)</i>	20,000	64,856	65,880	1,024
Post Assignment Travel	78,587	97,736	98,709	973
South and Central Asian Affairs	180,734	148,233	138,047	-10,186
Western Hemisphere Affairs	155,671	151,756	176,017	24,261
Public Diplomacy	426,887	446,841	485,095	38,254
Diplomatic Policy and Support	937,983	1,016,303	1,104,829	88,526
Administration (including GSA Rent)	338,796	340,069	357,242	17,173
<i>GSA Rent (non-add)</i>	159,389	159,389	162,962	3,573
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance	14,185	14,961	15,527	566
Budget and Planning	13,576	18,639	18,487	-152
Chief of Protocol	9,895	10,135	40,135	30,000
Comptroller and Global Financial Services	91,079	90,284	100,205	9,921
Cyberspace and Digital Policy (CDP)	-	6,415	8,329	1,914
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	23,336	25,923	26,365	442

Funding Categories	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY2022 Request
Economic and Business Affairs	10,836	12,564	15,507	2,943
Energy Resources	3,672	3,892	3,892	-
Global Engagement Center	10,000	12,000	12,000	-
Global Public Affairs	30,509	30,482	30,482	-
Information Resource Management	223,225	239,404	239,404	-
Intelligence and Research	23,672	25,313	30,309	4,996
International Religious Freedom	3,600	5,267	5,267	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	16,998	18,076	18,576	500
Legal Advisor	13,325	13,329	13,538	209
Legislative Affairs	2,131	2,909	3,551	642
Management	9,691	25,460	26,360	900
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,269	18,063	24,883	6,820
Political-Military Affairs	9,921	11,059	11,059	-
Population & International Migration	620	620	620	-
Trafficking in Persons	6,429	7,437	8,312	875
Office of the Secretary	65,218	84,002	94,779	10,777
Security Programs	1,020,831	3,441,837	3,157,058	-284,779
Counterterrorism	11,106	12,722	13,662	940
Office of Foreign Missions	14,024	14,456	14,456	-
Worldwide Security Protection	995,701	3,414,659	3,128,940	-285,719

Highlights of Budget Changes
(\$ in thousands)

Enduring	Diplomatic Program Operations	DP PD	DP Ongoing Operations (Direct & PD)	Worldwide Security Protection	DP Total
FY 2022 Request	4,766,429	648,192	5,414,621	4,075,899	9,490,520
Built-in Changes					
Base Adjustments	-31,288	-3,270	-34,558	-579,611	-614,169
Baseline Adjustment - Operational Level Adjustment	-31,288	-3,270	-34,558	-579,611	-614,169
Annualization of Requirements	19,366	1,991	21,357	3,825	25,182
Annualized Pay Increase	9,933	919	10,852	2,055	12,907
Overseas Price Inflation	9,433	1,072	10,505	1,770	12,275
Anticipated Wage & Price Requirements	87,674	12,751	100,425	23,797	124,222
American Pay Increase	61,028	8,399	69,427	13,793	83,220
Locally Employed Staff Wage Increase	23,073	4,352	27,425	10,004	37,429
GSA Rents	3,573	-	3,573	-	3,573
Total, Built-in Changes	75,752	11,472	87,224	-551,989	-464,765
Total, Current Services	4,842,181	659,664	5,501,845	3,523,910	9,025,755
Program Changes					
Human Resources	95,896	-	95,896	-	95,896
Overseas Programs	93,865	31,248	125,113	-	125,113
Diplomatic Policy and Support	89,760	10,535	100,295	-	100,295
Security Programs	940	-	940	289,797	290,737
Total, Program Changes	280,461	41,783	322,244	289,797	612,041
Total	5,122,642	701,447	5,824,089	3,813,707	9,637,796

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request ³	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
CBSP Resources	4,098,783	5,008,808	3,215,459	6,258,309	2,159,526	3,042,850
Collections (current year)	2,336,480	3,807,031	2,701,013	5,046,310	2,709,830	2,345,297
Appropriations ¹	300,000	300,000	320,000	-	-300,000	-320,000
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)	150,000	-	-	-	-150,000	-
Recoveries and Transfers	112,334	-	70,000	-	-112,334	-70,000
Carryforward In	1,199,969	901,777	124,446	1,211,999	12,030	1,087,553
CBSP + ARPA Spending	3,197,006	3,796,809	3,013,549	3,797,885	600,879	784,336
CBSP Spending ²	3,113,832	3,729,983	3,013,549	3,797,885	684,053	784,336
ARPA Spending	83,174	66,826	-	-	-83,174	-
CBSP + ARPA Carryforward Out	901,777	1,211,999	201,910	2,460,424	1,558,647	2,258,514
CBSP Carryforward Out	83,174	1,211,999	201,910	2,460,424	1,625,473	2,258,514
ARPA Carryforward Out	66,826	-	-	-	-66,826	-

1/ Includes Title IX Emergency Appropriations from the FY 2021 Appropriations Act.

2/ FY 2022 Estimate includes \$127.9 million in FY 2021 Expedited Passport Fee (EPF) revenues previously notified in CN 21-277.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is at the forefront of the United States’ national security apparatus, screening millions of foreign nationals who apply for visas, determining passport eligibility for millions of U.S. citizens, and overseeing other critical programs that affect the U.S. economy, international travel, and security. CA leads the implementation of State/USAID Joint Strategic Plan’s goal to: “Serve U.S. Citizens around the world and facilitate secure international travel.” Consular sections around the world focus on providing American Citizen Services and Visa Services. CA also coordinates with foreign governments and interagency partners such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of the Treasury, and the intelligence and law enforcement communities, to protect U.S. borders from threats at home and abroad. Advances in technology and data analytics present opportunities to fortify visa and passport processes.

Revenues from the Department-retained consular fees and surcharges fund Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) activities, represented by both CA and its Partner Bureaus. The fees and surcharges collected and retained for consular services include Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, the Passport Security Surcharge (PSS), the Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge (IVSS), Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees, Expedited Passport fees (EPF), and J-Waiver (Student/Exchange Visitor Visas) fees.

FY 2023 revenue assumes implementation of MRV fee increases for an additional \$843.0 million revenue. In FY 2023, EPF demand is also projected to be higher than average, with expedited service requested for 38 percent of total passport applications as compared to the historical 23 percent average, resulting in a projected revenue increase of \$179.1 million.

Each consular fee or surcharge is used to fund CBSP activities consistent with the applicable statutory authorities. In FY 2023, the Department proposes several legislative fee provisions pertaining to the CBSP account, to include: (1) extending broader expenditure authorities; (2) visa services cost recovery proposal to account for the cost of other consular services not otherwise subject to a fee or surcharge retained by the Department; (3) amendments to the PSS and IVSS authority to allow the surcharges to account for and fund additional consular services; (4) extension of the WHTI surcharge authority; (5) authority to adjust the minor Border Crossing Card (BCC) fees; and (6) extensions of transfer authorities.

The FY 2023 request assumes international travel will return to pre-pandemic levels, with projected passport workload reaching record high levels capturing pent-up demand, but projected visa workload slightly lower than the pre-pandemic year of FY 2019. The following information summarizes projected obligations for CBSP in FY 2023, including increases and decreases as compared to the FY 2022 request.

BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS: \$2.5 billion

Consular System and Technology: \$479.0 million

The Office of Consular Systems and Technology (CA/CST) develops, deploys, and supports mission-critical Information Technology (IT) systems and infrastructure for consular operations at domestic and overseas posts. The FY 2023 request of \$479.0 million reflects an increase of \$120.0 million from the FY 2022 request. Funding will prioritize initiatives such as modernized systems for American Citizens Services and Modernized Immigrant Visa and the electronic DS-11 passport application. With FY 2023 funding, CST will continue to develop critical modernized systems, which are being supported partly in FY 2022 by residual American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding.

Domestic Executive Support: \$16.7 million

Domestic Executive Support includes CA leadership and support operations. The FY 2023 request of \$16.7 million reflects an increase of \$869,000 from the FY 2022 request. This budget will support core activities and programs, increase operational efficiency, and provide necessary staffing.

Fraud Prevention Programs: \$2.3 million

The Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP) ensures the integrity of consular processes by building skills, developing techniques, and increasing data sharing to enable consular personnel to detect fraud domestically and overseas. The FY 2023 request of \$2.3 million represents a \$421,000 increase from the FY 2022 request. The increase supports advanced data analytics, virtual and onsite program reviews, and critical training.

Visa Services Directorate: \$214.6 million

The Visa Services Directorate (VO) supports overseas posts visa adjudication and security screening activities, which are national security decisions, while ensuring officers make adjudication decisions in accordance with laws and regulations. VO works with other agencies to screen all applicants efficiently and accurately for security threats and other potential ineligibilities. In addition, VO manages all domestic case preparation for interviews overseas, including significant prescreening and anti-fraud screening. The FY 2023 request of \$214.6 million reflects an increase of \$47.7 million above the FY 2022 request. This funding level supports the rise in visa workload anticipated for FY 2023 and increased funding for the National Vetting Center.

Passport Services Directorate: \$896.4 million

The Passport Services Directorate (PPT) enhances U.S. border security and facilitates legitimate international travel through comprehensive management of consular information technology systems, financial resources, and human resources in support of consular activities. Passport Services also facilitates legitimate travel with its customer service and outreach functions, such as the National Passport Information Center, which provides information and responses to public and Congressional inquiries on passport-related issues. PPT is the Department's most visible public service program in the United States and was identified as a High-Impact Service Provider (HISP) due to its large customer base and the impact the passport application and issuance process has on U.S. citizens and nationals. The FY 2023 request of \$896.4 million is an increase of \$210.8 million above the FY 2022 request. The increase will fund contract labor, book supplies, and higher postage costs for the projected rise in demand for passports in FY 2023, as well as provide resources for maintaining Next Generation Passports, Online Passport Renewals, and ongoing renovations and relocations of specific passport agencies.

Overseas Citizens Services (formerly known as American Citizen Services): \$11.2 million

The Overseas Citizens Services (OCS) Directorate is responsible for the protection and safety of U.S. citizens traveling and residing abroad and supports consular sections' emergency and nonemergency services to U.S. citizens. Funding for OCS includes support for consular crisis management, protection of children, crime victim assistance, welfare and whereabouts of U.S. citizens, voter assistance, emergency services prevention via information programs, and emergency support to imprisoned and destitute citizens. The FY 2023 request of \$11.2 million reflects an increase of \$1.6 million from the FY 2022 request. This funding level will allow OCS to continue providing consular services and maintain vital programs, such as the Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance program (EMDA I and II Programs), to assist destitute U.S. citizens/nationals and prisoners incarcerated abroad with emergency medical and dietary needs.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: \$883.2 million

Overseas Support (OS) includes all CBSP-funded expenses for consular operations at 240 posts and 40 consular agencies that provide consular services to U.S. citizens and visa services to foreign nationals visiting or immigrating to the United States. The FY 2023 request of \$883.2 million represents an increase of \$147.2 million above the FY 2022 request. This budget includes \$349.0 million for ICASS, Post Allotments of \$268.0 million, contracts for Global Support Services (GSS) of \$261.1 million, and an overseas TDY program of \$5.1 million.

Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund: \$4.9 million

The Foreign Service National (FSN) Separation Liability Trust Fund covers the accrued separation pay of Locally Employed Staff who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to reduction-in-force. The request for \$4.9 million is a straight-line from the FY 2022 request.

CBSP SUPPORT/ DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARTNERS: \$515.3 million

Bureau of Administration: \$58.3 million

The Bureau of Administration (A Bureau) provides CA's domestic staff with approximately 1.4 million square feet of safe, functional, and efficient office space in 30 locations across the United States. A Bureau supports CA's allocation for real estate rent payments, capital improvements, facility maintenance and upkeep (including energy savings initiatives), modernization, and renovation management to improve

space and energy use, and the consolidation of selected offices into lower cost regional centers. The FY 2023 request of \$58.3 million is an increase of \$4.4 million from the FY 2022 request. The increase supports rent and security, facility operations and maintenance, and space planning.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security: \$50.5 million

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) coordinates and facilitates investigations involving U.S. and foreign travel documents. Investigations include fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports, and visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting, and forgery of U.S. visas. In coordination with CA, DS investigates fraudulent document vendors, bribery, alien smuggling, and human trafficking involving U.S. and foreign travel documents. DS also investigates allegations of corruption by U.S. citizen employees and Locally Employed (LE) staff. The FY 2023 request of \$50.5 million is a \$268,000 above the FY 2022 request, reflecting revised assumptions for the domestic facility guard contract.

Foreign Service Institute: \$25.9 million

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) trains and educates consular personnel in consular work, language studies, professional development, leadership, information technology, and security. FSI supports consular personnel in developing the necessary skills and expertise required of diplomats and consular officers throughout their careers. The FY 2023 request of \$25.9 million is an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2022 request to reflect training enrollment projections for increased hiring.

Bureau of Information Resource Management: \$45.6 million

The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2023 request of \$45.6 million is an increase of \$255,000 above the FY 2022 request to continue IRM support for a modern and secure IT infrastructure based on a multi-platform hybrid cloud computing ecosystem with strong cybersecurity safeguards.

Office of the Legal Adviser: \$2.3 million

The Office of the Legal Adviser (L) provides legal advice and services to Department bureaus and officials on consular-related matters, such as interagency efforts and international negotiations, benefits and services to U.S. citizens abroad, international children's issues, international judicial assistance, and the performance of other consular functions by U.S. consular officers or U.S. protecting powers abroad. The FY 2023 request of \$2.3 million is a \$594,000 increase above the FY 2022 request for contract support for litigation, access to essential legal services, and litigation management and software training.

Bureau of Overseas Building Operations: \$278.8 million

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department. OBO supports overseas consular facilities, including office spaces (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel, CA's share of new embassy and consulate capital construction projects through the Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS), and targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas. The FY 2023 request of \$278.8 million is a \$154.8 million increase from the FY 2022 request. The increase will allow Consular Affairs to reassume its full responsibility for \$193.2 million in CSCS expenses, as well as \$85.6 million for residential and functional leases.

Repatriation Loan Administration: \$631,000

The CBSP account funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which provides short-term assistance in the form of loans to assist destitute U.S. citizens abroad to return to the United States. The FY 2023 request of \$631,000 is a \$78,000 decrease from the FY 2022 request, reflecting fewer anticipated repatriations than during the height of the pandemic.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): \$1 million

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS) provides financial services in support of ongoing consular-related activities, including vouchering, payroll processing, accounts payable, receivables, and refund processing. The FY 2023 request of \$1 million is a \$51,000 above the FY 2022 request, reflecting a return to pre-pandemic funding levels.

Criminal Investigations: \$120,000

Criminal Investigations conducts certain law enforcement activities related to visa and passport fraud and provides funding for the activities in the Office of Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. The FY 2023 request of \$120,000 reflects no change from the FY 2022 request.

Post Assignment Travel: \$34.8 million

Post Assignment Travel (PAT) covers the costs of training, travel, and other permanent change of station costs, including the shipment of personal property and baggage, for consular personnel. PAT is crucial for staffing worldwide missions with the trained Foreign Service staff needed to meet visa demand overseas. The FY 2023 request of \$34.8 million is a \$3.5 million increase above the FY 2022 request, reflecting increased overseas postings and higher costs related to filling vacant consular positions overseas.

Bureau of Global Talent Management: \$17.1 million

The mission of the Bureau of Global Talent Management (GTM) is to recruit, retain, sustain, and empower a diverse workforce equipped to advance American values, interests, and goals. GTM has the critical responsibility of hiring, developing, assigning, and supporting the Department's greatest asset – its people. GTM supports the full life cycle of consular employees' service with the Department by leading the recruitment, assignment, and career development processes to build an engaged and effective workforce. Consular employees represent approximately 20 percent of the Department's Civil and Foreign Service active workforce. The FY 2023 request of \$17.1 million is a \$4.2 million increase above the FY 2022 request, reflecting bolstered hiring plans to support visa and passport workload increases.

Bureau of Counterterrorism: \$76,000

The Bureau of Counterterrorism focuses on U.S. border security through initiatives that enhance U.S. and foreign partners' ability to detect terrorists and secure borders. The FY 2023 request for \$76,000 is a straight-line from the FY 2022 request.

CBSP SALARIES: \$774.3 million

Human resources are the most vital component of CBSP-funded programs and activities. The Department devotes a significant amount of effort and resources toward increasing efficiency and

capacity in the visa and passport processes, ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. The CBSP provides funding for U.S. direct-hire positions in CA and in ten Department partner bureaus that provide consular-related services and support. The FY 2023 request of \$774.3 million is a \$84.9 million increase above the FY 2022 request. The FY 2023 request reflects anticipated staffing and payroll needs to support 4,371 positions, including the Federal pay raise. The CBSP position totals do not include Limited Non-Career Appointment personnel, who encumber FS overseas positions. LNA salaries are included in CBSP Salaries funding.

IT CENTRAL FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
IT Central Fund	373,732	250,000	448,880	470,180	96,448	21,300
Capital Investment Fund ¹	250,000	250,000	448,880	470,180	220,180	21,300
Expedited Passport Fees ²	123,732	-	-	-	-123,732	-

1/ FY 2022 Estimate based on the FY 2022 Annualized Continuing Resolution.

2/ FY 2021 Actual includes funds notified in CN 21-277 and \$5.6 million in residual collections.

The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, established the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) for the procurement of information technology (IT) and other related capital investments for the Department of State. The Department relies on the CIF to modernize legacy mission-critical IT systems and maintain essential IT services. The IT Central Fund (ITCF) has historically been comprised of the CIF appropriation and a portion of Expedited Passport Fee (EPF) revenues. Beginning with FY 2022, in accordance with the final goal of a multi-year planned transition to reduce reliance on consular fee revenue, the ITCF will be funded only through appropriations to the CIF.

The FY 2023 ITCF request of \$470 million represents a \$21.3 million increase over the FY 2022 request. The FY 2023 CIF request increase over the FY 2021 appropriated level continues the FY 2022 effort to fully transition the ITCF away from reliance on EPF revenues for Department-wide investments. CIF funding supports implementation of Executive Order 14028, Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity, as well as OMB Memorandum M-22-09 Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles, by updating critical enterprise software licenses, increasing cloud security, and strengthening Security Operation Center (SOC) maturity.

The Department will utilize the CIF to continue modernization of enterprise-wide IT systems, including financial, personnel and logistics systems; enterprise-level investments and procurements; consolidating IT licenses and maintenance; continued migration to cloud services; modernizing legacy systems to increase transparency, protection, and support; leveraging Wi-Fi capabilities; and electronic records compliance.

IT Central Fund Activities by Bureaus (\$ in thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
ITCF Total	373,732	250,000	448,880	470,180	96,448	21,300
<i>CIF Appropriation</i>	250,000	250,000	448,880	470,180	220,180	21,300
<i>EPF Revenues</i>	116,658	-	-	-	-116,658	-
<i>Carryforward</i>	7,074	-	-	-	-7,074	-
Administration (A)	17,323	17,481	20,943	26,794	9,471	5,851
Centralized Data Collection and Integration System (CDCIS) - myData	1,964	2,387	2,859	4,000	2,036	1,141
FREEDOMS Enterprise-Wide FOIA System	1,067	891	1,067	-	-1,067	-1,067
Global Information Services (GIS)/eRecords (State Archiving) System	4,317	3,604	4,317	-	-4,317	-4,317
Integrated Logistics Management System (ILMS)	7,280	8,512	10,200	19,794	12,514	9,594
IT Management Services	1,494	2,087	2,500	3,000	1,506	500
myServices/ILMS Next Gen	1,201	-	-	-	-1,201	-
Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC)	817	409	490	1,000	183	510
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center (NRRC)	817	409	490	850	33	360
Enhance AVC Bureau Secure Teleconferencing	-	-	-	150	150	150
Budget and Planning (BP)	6,882	5,943	7,119	10,295	3,413	3,176
Budget Formulation and Planning System (BFPS)	4,841	5,943	7,119	4,850	9	-2,269
Budget Systems Modernization (BSM-IBIS)	-	-	-	3,319	3,319	3,319
Integrated Budget Execution System (IBEx)	2,041	-	-	2,126	85	2,126
Comptroller, Global Financial Services (CGFS)	14,281	14,533	17,409	30,595	16,314	13,186
Cloud Solution Development Network	3,791	4,077	6,500	4,000	209	-2,500
Development of Operations and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586	-	-
Global Foreign Affairs Compensation System (GFACS)	3,114	3,114	3,114	4,152	1,038	1,038
(GFACS) Time and Labor People Soft Refresh	-	-	-	6,500	6,500	6,500
Joint Financial Management System (JFMS)	5,009	5,009	5,009	7,657	2,648	2,648
Joint Financial Management System Consolidation and Enhancements (JFMS)	-	-	-	5,500	5,500	5,500
Travel Manager/E2	781	747	1,200	1,200	419	-
Diplomatic Security (DS)	-	-	12,400	-	-	-12,400

IT Central Fund Activities by Bureaus (\$ in thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Cyber Resiliency with Deceptive Technology	-	-	3,800	-	-	-3,800
Enterprise Vulnerability Scanning	-	-	4,750	-	-	-4,750
Network Intrusion Detection Modernization / Refresh	-	-	2,750	-	-	-2,750
Security Optimization & Attacker Emulation	-	-	1,100	-	-	-1,100
Foreign Service Institute (FSI)	12,021	10,308	12,349	10,459	-1,562	-1,890
Continuous Learning Solution/Instructional Support	3,249	2,712	3,249	3,344	95	95
Enterprise Operations/Learning Infrastructure	2,461	-	-	-	-2,461	-
Training Management Solutions/Corporate Systems	6,311	7,596	9,100	7,115	804	-1,985
Global Talent Management (GTM)	21,918	12,201	14,618	14,618	-7,300	-
Integrated Personnel Management System (IPMS)/	21,918	12,201	14,618	14,618	-7,300	-
Information Resource Management (IRM)	274,035	173,542	344,884	353,169	79,134	8,285
Cybersecurity Event Logging	-	-	25,000	27,590	27,590	2,590
Increased Cloud Security	-	-	43,880	51,850	51,850	7,970
Security Operation Center (SOC) Maturation	-	-	19,600	8,220	8,220	-11,380
Customer Engagement Services	9,100	-	-	-	-9,100	-
Data Center Optimization Initiative (DCOI)/Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC)	14,754	-	-	-	-14,754	-
Enterprise Architecture Information Management/Architecture Services	5,191	-	-	-	-5,191	-
Enterprise Content and Collaboration and Productivity Services (ECCPS)/IT Capital Planning Support	10,348	-	-	-	-10,348	-
Enterprise Software License and Maintenance	127,047	163,542	189,678	209,184	82,137	19,506
Global IT Modernization (GITM)	17,000	10,000	16,741	17,913	913	1,172
IT Business and Integration Services	11,595	-	-	-	-11,595	-
Real-Time Cloud Collaboration	-	-	49,985	-	-	-49,985
Remote Work Technology Initiatives	22,000	-	-	-	-22,000	-
Data Center Infrastructure Services	-	-	-	12,400	12,400	12,400
Enterprise Multi-Cloud Ecosystem Management and Support	-	-	-	20,686	20,686	20,686
SMART Cloud Development	-	-	-	2,727	2,727	2,727

IT Central Fund Activities by Bureaus (\$ in thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Agile Dojo	-	-	-	1,299	1,299	1,299
Network Refresh	-	-	-	1,300	1,300	1,300
Cloud - Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) Pipeline	2,900	-	-	-	-2,900	-
Cybersecurity	15,600	-	-	-	-15,600	-
DOS Enterprise Wi-Fi	10,500	-	-	-	-10,500	-
Mobility Support Refresh Program	28,000	-	-	-	-28,000	-
Intelligence and Research (INR)	3,126	-	-	-	-3,126	-
Data Security and Management	3,126	-	-	-	-3,126	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	384	626	750	900	516	150
Data Archive, Analysis, and Verification Environment Modernization (DAAVE)	384	626	750	-	-384	-750
Infrastructure Modernization	-	-	-	900	900	900
Management (M)	4,421	4,174	5,000	13,350	8,929	8,350
Chief of Mission Solutions	-	-	-	2,600	2,600	2,600
Data Analytics Capabilities/Center for Analytics	4,421	4,174	5,000	6,850	2,429	1,850
Greening Diplomacy Initiative-Internet of Things (GDI-IoT)	-	-	-	3,900	3,900	3,900
Medical Services (MED)	6,311	7,596	9,100	9,000	2,689	-100
Integrated Electronic Health Records (IEHR)	6,311	7,596	9,100	5,000	-1,311	-4,100
Enhanced Data Management Platform (EDMP)	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
Political-Military Affairs	501	-	-	-	-501	-
Diplomatic Clearance Application System (DCAS) 3.0	501	-	-	-	-501	-
Secretary (S)	6,068	3,187	3,818	-	-6,068	-3,818
Foreign Assistance Dashboard/Foreign Interagency Network Database (FIND)	3,818	3,187	3,818	-	-3,818	-3,818
Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS)	2,250	-	-	-	2,250	-

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Working Capital Fund	1,691,353	1,647,869	1,647,869	1,683,136	-8,217	35,267

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates under the legal authority of section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2684) and does not receive direct appropriations. The WCF is a collection of 14 service centers in the areas of: administrative support; information technology support; procurement; post-assignment travel; medical services; aviation services; special issuance passport services; services to the foreign diplomatic community; and domestic renovation and facilities management. Funding is generated in the WCF from the provision of goods and services to the Department, other Federal agencies, and non-Federal sources. The fees collected from customers are used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various WCF activities. In FY 2023, the Department is planning the addition of a new service center for Real Property Management.

Customer collections are the cornerstone of the WCF business model. The WCF harnesses efficiencies through the leveraging of economies of scale, centralized cost control, and elimination of duplication across the organization. Like any other business, cash flow and carryover from year-to-year depend on when services are provided and when payments are received. Carryover allows the critical functions of the WCF to continue to operate smoothly at the beginning of each fiscal year, as well as during periods when revenue is adversely impacted, such as during a pandemic. Available funds also enable capital improvements for WCF activities, without the need for direct appropriations. Estimated obligations for the fourteen (14) service centers during FY 2023 are summarized in the table below:

Funds by Service Centers

(\$ in Thousands)

WCF Service Centers ¹ (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Administrative Services (A Bureau)	2,858	2,960	2,960	3,019	161	59
Freight Forwarding (A Bureau)	420,244	341,442	341,442	348,271	-71,973	6,829
Global Publishing Solutions (A Bureau)	22,441	20,043	20,043	20,444	-1,997	401
Information Technology (IRM and A Bureau)	158,582	172,824	172,824	185,614	27,032	12,790
Library (A Bureau)	4,507	4,387	4,387	4,475	-32	88
Operations (A Bureau)	15,046	13,540	13,540	13,810	-1,236	270

WCF Service Centers¹ (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Procurements Shared Services (A Bureau)	172,201	179,494	179,494	185,071	12,870	5,577
Real Property Management (A Bureau)	-	-	-	160,000	160,000	160,000
Post Assignment Travel (GTM)	365,868	365,256	365,256	381,000	15,132	15,744
Bureau of Medical Services (MED)	49,300	80,000	80,000	60,000	10,700	-20,000
Information Technology Desktop (IRM and A Bureau)	86,675	68,317	68,317	69,684	-16,991	1,367
Aviation (INL and A Bureau)	332,645	337,500	337,500	183,745	-148,900	-153,755
Office of Foreign Missions (OFM)	28,906	28,974	28,974	34,871	5,965	5,897
Special Issuance Passports (CA)	32,080	33,132	33,132	33,132	1,052	-
Total	1,691,353	1,647,869	1,647,869	1,683,136	-8,217	35,267

¹ Bureaus listed in parentheses reflect the responsible and managing bureaus or offices.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,950,449	1,950,449	1,983,149	1,957,821	7,372	-25,328
Ongoing Operations	769,055	769,055	850,722	902,615	133,560	51,893
Worldwide Security Upgrades	357,107	357,107	1,132,427	1,055,206	698,099	-77,221
Worldwide Security Upgrades- OCO	824,287	824,287	-	-	-824,287	-

The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible for providing U.S. diplomatic and consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities that represent the U.S. Government to the host nation and support the Department’s staff in their work to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives. These facilities represent the best of American planning, design, engineering, construction, and facility management.

The FY 2023 request is \$2.0 billion, which is \$25.3 million below the FY 2022 request. The work supported by this request is vital, as more than 90,000 U.S. Government employees from 30 agencies at over 286 posts depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. The FY 2023 request includes the Department of State’s share of the \$2.2 billion Capital Security and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs to construct and maintain, new, secure facilities, consistent with the recommendation of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB). The Maintenance Cost Sharing Program (\$429.2 million) and the Minor Construction and Improvement Program (\$100 million) address deferred maintenance for State’s facilities. In addition, within this total request, OBO will pilot a new accessing housing program and renovate the American Center in Vientiane, Laos to help counter the influence of Confucius Institutes in that country.

The entire Worldwide Security Upgrades amount is requested to remain available until expended, as having access to a ‘no-year’ account allows OBO to complete critical overseas projects without interruption and to periodically realign projects’ cost savings towards emerging priorities. Overseas design and construction timeframes span several fiscal years, to include ongoing site security and project supervision activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Office of Inspector General	145,729	145,729	146,358	133,700	-12,029	-12,658
Enduring	90,829	90,829	91,458	95,100	4,271	3,642
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction ¹	54,900	54,900	54,900	38,600	-16,300	-16,300

1/ The FY 2021 Actual was funded through OCO.

The Office of Inspector General’s (OIG) oversight obligations are broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM), and partial oversight of Department of State managed foreign assistance resources. In total, OIG is responsible for oversight of approximately \$73 billion of governmental resources.

OIG focuses its activities on fulfilling statutory mandates by identifying vulnerabilities and major management challenges, while providing constructive recommendations that help agencies mitigate risk and improve their programs and operations.

From October 2013 through September 2021, OIG published more than 947 reports, which included audits of annual financial statements and procurement activities; inspections of Department and USAGM operations and facilities; and management assistance reports addressing vulnerabilities requiring agency leadership’s prompt action. During this same period, OIG identified more than \$2.9 billion in questioned costs and taxpayer funds that could be put to better use. While representing significant savings to the American taxpayer, these financial results do not fully measure OIG's most significant impact—its efforts to improve the safety of U.S. personnel and facilities and to strengthen the integrity of the programs, operations, and resources.

To support its FY 2023 activities, the Department of State OIG requests a total of \$95.1 million, including an increase of \$1.5 million for IT upgrades and \$2.1 million for annual salary increases and retention for OIG’s staffing target level of 329 positions.

The FY 2023 request for Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operations is \$38.6 million, a decrease of \$16.3 million from the FY 2021 Actual and FY 2022 request levels. SIGAR’s FY 2023 request will maintain current staffing levels at 176 positions.

SIGAR continues to provide oversight and lessons learned on reconstruction activities in Afghanistan and to date has identified approximately \$3.93 billion in taxpayer savings. SIGAR’s request includes \$138,960 for its mandatory contribution to the CIGIE.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	740,300	740,300	741,300	741,300	1,000	-

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs, implements, and oversees educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs and public engagement activities to increase mutual understanding, advance U.S. foreign policy and national security goals, and assist in developing peaceful relations among nations. ECA programs initiate and sustain people-to-people connections with other countries and create robust networks among current and future global leaders, developing strong partners who understand democratic values and society. More than one million people have participated in ECA-funded programs since they began almost 80 years ago, including more than 450,000 U.S. citizens. An additional 4.4 million participants have traveled to the United States on the privately funded, ECA-facilitated, BridgeUSA Program. ECA exchange alumni have impact and reach in all levels of education, health, civil society, business, and government. Additionally, over forty current members of the U.S. Congress and over 590 current or former heads of state and government are alumni of ECA-funded programs. Eighty-six Nobel Prize winners are ECA exchange alumni.

U.S. ambassadors depend on ECA exchanges to foster relationships with current and future government, business, and civil society leaders. U.S. embassies regard exchanges as an essential means to connect the country team on a day-to-day basis to the local population and those who share specific mission goals. ECA exchanges and public diplomacy activities align resources to target geographic areas and societal actors not easily reached through traditional means. ECA demonstrates U.S. foreign policy in practical terms, as program participants apply what they learn in their communities through personal and professional networks.

People-to-people exchanges provide significant benefits to the American people and economy. Over 90 percent of the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs appropriation is spent in the United States or invested in U.S. citizens and organizations. Academic and professional exchanges with foreign exchange participants bring international networks to American campuses and workplaces, while building skills and expertise for those U.S. participants who go abroad. ECA programs allow U.S. and foreign leaders to exchange and increase professional skills that enable and support them to address global challenges. ECA promotes American values through educational, professional, sports, and cultural exchange programs that bolster democratic principles. ECA exchange programs encourage activities in the U.S. interest and expose participants to democratic practices and institutions.

The Department’s FY 2023 request for ECA is \$741.3 million, level with the FY 2022 request.

Academic Programs: \$363.7 million

The FY 2023 request for Academic Programs is \$363.7 million, a \$1.4 million decrease from the FY 2022 request. The Fulbright Program, reaching all sectors of society, and its related exchanges will support more than 7,000 talented and diverse U.S. and international participants to address shared global challenges, strengthen bilateral relationships, and build inclusive societies. The Gilman Program, which

provides study abroad opportunities for minority populations, will provide 3,000 American undergraduates the opportunity to master globally competitive skills. EducationUSA will bolster U.S. higher education to compete against China, Russia, and others to attract a greater share of globally mobile students to American institutions. English language programs will combat disinformation and increase access for more than ten million learners and teachers. Funding for American Spaces will support virtual and in-person platforms for tens of millions of visitors to access accurate information reflecting universal values such as democratic and civic engagement.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges: \$221.3 million

The FY 2023 request for Professional and Cultural Exchanges is \$221.3 million, a decrease of \$421,000 from the FY 2022 request. The request will support the International Visitor Leadership Program in advancing Administration priorities, including in the areas of global health, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and 5G technology. The request will also support the Citizen Exchanges Program in advancing values of democracy, human rights, accountability, and transparency with a focus on issues related to youth and young professionals, women, and traditionally underrepresented populations in international exchange programs, as well as presenting positive alternatives to Chinese and Russian narratives and influence. These resources will support ECA to advance U.S. foreign policy by engaging with and influencing international civil society audiences.

Special Initiatives: \$52.4 million

The FY 2023 request for Special Initiatives is \$52.4 million, level with the FY 2022 request. Special Initiatives includes \$34.4 million for Young Leaders Initiatives, \$12.0 million for Countering State Disinformation and Pressure, and \$6.0 million for the Community Engagement Exchange Program.

The FY 2023 request for Young Leaders Initiatives is \$34.4 million. Programs under the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI), and the Young Leaders of the Americas Initiative (YLAI) empower and bolster young business, civil society, and government leaders through academic coursework, leadership training, mentoring, networking, and follow-on support. These initiatives demonstrate American leadership, foster economic connections to U.S. interests, and provide a forum to share experiences with emerging leaders from Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, while contributing to regional peace and stability.

The FY 2023 request includes \$12.0 million for programs countering state-sponsored disinformation campaigns. ECA leverages existing program models to enhance cross-border, cross-generational, and cross-platform human networks that are the most effective antidotes for addressing foreign efforts to poison public media. Funding is allocated to programs in key eligible countries that are strategically vetted with the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, and the Global Engagement Center. ECA programs develop critical thinking and media literacy skills and empower emerging and established leaders and influencers.

The FY 2023 request includes \$6.0 million to sustain the Community Engagement Exchange (CEE), ECA's core civil society exchange program, which focuses on some of the most vulnerable countries worldwide. CEE expands the generational, geographic, and thematic reach of ECA's professional exchanges to support a new generation of community leaders at the grass-roots level. CEE is designed for a younger cohort, focusing on individuals new to the civil society field with approximately two years of work or volunteer experience in 100 targeted countries. The exchange provides a strong counterpoint to continued declines in global freedom and ensures that young civil society leaders have the network, skills, and resources to support democracy around the world.

Program and Performance: \$13.5 million

The FY 2023 request for Program and Performance is \$13.5 million, a decrease of \$156,000 from the FY 2022 request. Funding will sustain cross-cutting program management activities that increase the U.S. Government's return on investment in exchange programs including evaluations and monitoring, exchange alumni programming and outreach, the U.S. Speaker Program, and the Cultural Antiquities Task Force.

Exchanges Support: \$90.3 million

The FY 2023 request for Exchanges Support is \$90.3 million, an increase of \$2.0 million above the FY 2022 request for the FY 2023 projected American Pay Raise. Funding will sustain operational support, fiscal oversight, and participant safety and wellbeing to ensure program success.

Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2022 Request
Academic Programs	369,835	369,835	365,133	363,710	-1,423
Fulbright Program	274,000	274,000	269,298	268,194	-1,104
McCain Fellowships and Institute (non-add)	900	900	900	900	-
American Spaces Program	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,939	-61
Global Academic Exchanges	62,960	62,960	62,960	62,702	-258
Educational Advising and Student Services	13,377	13,377	13,377	13,321	-56
English Language Programs	45,200	45,200	45,200	45,015	-185
American Overseas Research Centers	4,383	4,383	4,383	4,366	-17
Special Academic Exchanges	17,875	17,875	17,875	17,875	-
South Pacific Exchanges	375	375	375	375	-
Timor Leste Exchanges	375	375	375	375	-
Mobility (Disability) Exchange Clearinghouse	475	450	450	450	-
Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	-
McCain Scholars (non-add)	700	700	700	700	-
Tibet Fund	675	675	675	675	-
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	225,610	225,610	221,742	221,321	-421
International Visitor Leadership Program	104,000	104,000	102,652	102,231	-421
Citizen Exchange Program	115,860	115,860	113,340	113,340	-
TechCamps (non-add)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	-
Ngwang Choephel Fellows (Tibet)	700	750	750	750	-
J. Christopher Stevens	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Special Initiatives	51,400	51,400	52,400	52,400	-
Young Leaders Initiatives	34,400	34,400	34,400	34,400	-
Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	-
Young African Leader's Initiative	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Young South-East Asian Leaders Initiative	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	-
Countering State Disinformation and Pressure	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	-
Community Engagement Exchange Program	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	-
Program and Performance	12,850	12,850	13,686	13,530	-156
U.S. Speaker Program	4,000	4,000	3,945	3,929	-16
Evaluation	3,400	3,400	3,346	3,332	-14
Alumni	5,230	5,230	5,175	5,154	-21
Virtual Exchanges - Collaboratory	100	100	100	-	-100

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Representation Expenses	7,415	7,415	7,415	7,415	-	-

The FY 2023 request of \$7.4 million for Representation Expenses provides for protocol-related expenses, funded directly to bureaus, primarily for hosting foreign officials and citizens at embassy events. Such events enable Department personnel to observe host country protocols and cultural traditions, such as the installation or inauguration of national leaders, recognition of deaths or marriages of prominent citizens, and national holidays. These activities advance the Department’s goals and objectives by promoting American leadership and global prosperity, and strengthening democratic institutions.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service ^{1,2}	157,885	7,885	8,885	8,885	-149,000	-
Additional Funding ³	-	312,900	-	-	-	-

1/ FY 2021 Actual includes transfer of \$150.0 million from Worldwide Security Protection for COVID-19 related activities.

2/ FY 2022 Additional Appropriations include \$276.9 million from the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. C, P.L.117-43) and \$36.0 million from the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Div. B, P.L.117-70).

3/ FY 2022 Additional Funding level includes \$312.9 million from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L.117-43).

Consistent with section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is a no-year appropriation used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. This includes evacuations of U.S. Government personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. Pursuant to the authority above, EDCS has been used for evacuations related to coronavirus pandemic as well as evacuations from Embassy Kabul and ongoing relocations for Operation Allies Welcome (OAW).

The EDCS appropriation also funds certain engagements by senior Administration officials, such as the U.S. hosting of international conferences and participation in other diplomatic forums. These include participation in the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States General Assembly, the G-20 Summit, and the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue.

The Rewards category of EDCS covers the Department’s Rewards Program. The program pays rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics-related activities, transnational organized crime, and war crimes, consistent with section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C 2708). The program has been instrumental in bringing to justice international terrorists, notorious narcotics traffickers, and war criminals sought by the UN International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Funds appropriated for these purposes are authorized to remain available until expended.

The Department’s FY 2023 request of \$8.9 million is equivalent to the FY 2022 request. The FY 2023 request does not include funding for the Rewards Program, which is drawn, as needed, from transfers of Diplomatic Programs expired unobligated balances pursuant to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div. J, P.L. 110-161).

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696). The BPMA is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as well as overseas wage and price requirements. Funds may be transferred from this account to other accounts under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” to maintain planned levels of activity. During FY 2021, \$99.5 million was transferred to Diplomatic Programs, with an end of year BPMA balance of \$500,000.

The FY 2023 request does not include direct appropriated funding for the BPMA. As in previous years, the Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30,890	30,890	30,890	30,890	-	-

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States. This work is done under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. § 4314).

The Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials (PFMO) program is essential to the protection of foreign missions and their personnel within the United States, as stipulated in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. The PFMO program was created to compensate, in part, U.S. law enforcement agencies at the municipal, state, and federal levels, along with qualified security professionals, for extraordinary services provided for the protection of foreign missions and officials. Payments may be made for extraordinary protective services as set forth in the Foreign Missions Act. Prior to payment, the Department must validate and certify each expense as proper and accurate. As funding remains available, validated claims are paid promptly.

The FY 2023 request is \$30.9 million and assumes continuation of the authority, first provided in section 7034(j) of P.L. 113-76, to pay down arrears using expired, unobligated balances transferred from the Diplomatic Programs account.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Repatriation Loans Program Account	2,500	2,500	1,300	1,300	-1,200	-

The FY 2023 request for the Repatriation Loans Program Account is \$1.3 million, consistent with the FY 2022 request. These funds will allow the Department to subsidize the Repatriation Loans Program consistent with the Credit Reform Act of 1990.

The FY 2023 subsidy rate is 48.39 percent, and the requested amount enables a loan level of approximately \$2.7 million. Permissive transfer authority of up to \$1 million from the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account would, if exercised, enable an additional \$2.1 million in loan authority.

Administrative costs for Repatriation Loans are requested in the Consular and Border Security Programs chapter.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	31,963	31,963	32,583	32,583	620	-

Created in 1979 as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) plays a critical role in managing the extraordinarily broad and complex unofficial relationship between the United States and the authorities on Taiwan. The relationship is crucial for the maintenance of close security, economic, and people-to-people ties with the people on Taiwan. This relationship significantly benefits the American economy and people and is an essential element of U.S. efforts in Asia. Taiwan is the United States' ninth-largest goods trading partner. Two-way trade in goods and services totaled an estimated \$106 billion in 2020.

AIT's 16-acre New Office Compound (NOC) has been completed and fully occupied since the third quarter of FY 2019. This facility consolidated the 467 staff members in Taipei into a single modern, secure facility. The \$254 million NOC represents a significant investment by the United States and signifies the importance of its unofficial relationship with Taiwan.

The Department's FY 2023 request is \$32.6 million, an amount consistent with the FY 2022 request, to support overseas price inflation and locally employed staff wage increases. AIT will continue its cost savings measures by lengthening maintenance services, gaining efficiencies through operational measures, and limiting core travel and training.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Contributions to International Organizations	1,505,928	1,505,928	1,662,928	1,658,239	152,311	-4,689
Enduring	1,409,688	1,409,688	1,662,928	1,658,239	248,551	-4,689
Overseas Contingency Operations	96,240	96,240	-	-	-96,240	-

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 43 international organizations, including the United Nations, organizations in the United Nations system such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Civil Aviation Organization, and other international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

International organizations offer opportunities to build and lead coalitions that advance shared interests, enable effective global cooperation, promote equity and equality, and protect rights and fundamental freedoms. The Administration is committed to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations to build the coalitions needed to address our biggest global challenges – climate change, global health, peace and security, humanitarian response, revitalizing democracy and human rights, digital connectivity and technology governance, sustainable and inclusive development, and forced displacement and migration. Strategic U.S. investments in the multilateral system allow us to set the agenda to advance U.S. priorities, strengthen the effectiveness of international organizations, and share the burden of action among member states.

International organizations promote and facilitate coordinated efforts to end the COVID-19 pandemic, restore global public health security, and set international norms and standards in science and technology, environment, climate, and other relevant fields that foster a dynamic, inclusive, innovative national economy at home. International organizations also facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism, limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons, promote inclusive, sustainable, and climate-friendly economic growth and development, and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, and climate change.

International organizations offer significant benefits to U.S. taxpayers. Nearly every federal agency engages with international organizations to help advance foreign and domestic objectives. Countless U.S. businesses and citizens benefit from work done by international organizations to reduce barriers to trade, improve border and port security, obtain international patent and trademark protection, set standards for aviation and maritime security, and maintain the world’s telecommunications networks.

The FY 2023 request is \$1,658.2 million, a decrease of \$4.7 million compared to the FY 2022 request and \$152.3 million above the FY 2021 actual level. The request fully funds U.S. assessments to organizations funded through the account and also includes \$150 million for funds potentially subject to P.L. 101-146

and P.L. 103-236. The request also includes \$17 million for reimbursements of taxes paid by American citizens working for international organizations funded through the account.

Nearly every federal department and agency interacts with one or more of the organizations funded through the CIO account to contribute to advancing their strategic objectives. International organizations facilitate multilateral solutions to global challenges in science and technology, health, climate, and other relevant fields that help foster a dynamic, inclusive, and innovative U.S. economy.

Common Funding for NATO

The request supports a priority U.S. strategic objective of increasing NATO common funding starting in 2023 in order to resource critical organizational updates – the requested level for NATO is an estimate as of December 2021 and is subject to the final outcome of 2023 NATO budget negotiations and Congressional appropriations. Increased funding for the NATO civil budget will enable the organization to maintain its technological and operational edge in the evolving strategic and security environment that includes threats and challenges such as a more aggressive and assertive Russia and China, the need for strengthened cybersecurity, and threats posed by emerging and destructive technologies. At the June 2021 NATO Summit, Allied leaders agreed that they would increase resourcing, including through common funding, in order to support a higher level of ambition for NATO and address the complex modern security environment. Specific requirements will be agreed by the June 29-30, 2022 NATO Summit.

Assessing Performance

The United States has long championed UN efficiency and effectiveness and will continue to advocate throughout the UN system for transparency and accountability. To help drive continued U.S. leadership of improved efficiency and effectiveness in international organizations, IO is developing an assessment framework that will help the bureau better evaluate how international organizations are advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. The framework will also help advance implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2022 Request
United Nations Regular Budget	677,764	697,883	697,883	692,567	-5,316
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	9,618	8,519	9,618	8,519	-1,099
Food and Agriculture Organization	113,199	109,857	111,515	110,607	-908
International Atomic Energy Agency	113,297	110,492	113,673	111,406	-2,267
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,710	17,619	17,779	18,071	292
International Labor Organization	95,387	95,572	92,521	97,132	4,611
International Maritime Organization	1,189	1,159	1,174	1,158	-16
International Telecommunication Union	10,818	10,923	10,576	10,836	260
Universal Postal Union	2,653	3,286	2,827	3,344	517
World Health Organization	121,431	122,827	123,560	103,365	-20,195
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,246	1,252	1,211	1,252	41
World Meteorological Organization	16,437	16,160	15,650	16,166	516
Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies	1,179,749	1,195,549	1,197,987	1,174,423	-23,564
Organization of American States	48,687	46,202	45,890	43,196	-2,694
Pan American Health Organization	64,815	62,756	63,938	60,126	-3,812
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,745	15,823	15,820	14,986	-834
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	130,571	125,105	125,972	118,632	-7,340
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	78,631	75,254	79,399	75,685	-3,714
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	42,403	50,270	54,596	57,985	3,389
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	777	742	767	741	-26
The Pacific Community	1,421	1,361	1,397	1,350	-47
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	993	997	993	997	4
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	17	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	124,242	128,641	137,169	136,775	-394
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	20,064	19,378	19,725	19,947	222
World Trade Organization	25,262	25,220	24,417	25,436	1,019
Customs Cooperation Council	4,051	3,821	3,955	3,820	-135
Hague Conference on Private International Law	274	265	292	277	-15
International Agency for Research on Cancer	2,001	1,923	1,993	1,923	-70
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	76	76	75	76	1
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,326	1,316	1,393	1,329	-64
International Center for Study of Preservation Cultural Property	958	959	958	959	1
International Copper Study Group	32	31	32	31	-1
International Cotton Advisory Committee	294	377	294	377	83
International Grains Council	443	418	440	418	-22
International Hydrographic Organization	118	114	119	115	-4
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	149	144	149	144	-5
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	34	33	34	33	-1
International Organization of Legal Metrology	132	129	132	131	-1
International Renewable Energy Agency	3,949	4,531	4,572	4,769	197
International Seed Testing Association	12	11	23	11	-12
International Tropical Timber Organization	286	293	286	292	6
International Union for Conservation of Nature	537	542	526	543	17
International Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants	292	295	286	295	9
World Organization for Animal Health	259	253	242	256	14
Bureau of International Expositions	106	102	106	102	-4
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	60,655	60,231	60,049	61,284	1,235

Activities	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2022 Request
Total Contributions Not Including TRA¹	1,495,217	1,509,526	1,521,177	1,491,114	-30,063
TRA Total for All Organizations	17,632	16,968	25,602	16,968	-8,634
Total Annual Requirements Including TRA	1,512,849	1,526,494	1,546,779	1,508,082	-38,697
Adjustments to Contributions					
Payment of CY 2018 and 2019 UN Regular Budget Arrears	7,775	-	-	-	-
Non-payment of CY 2019 UN Regular Budget Assessment	-	-	-	-	-
Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Fund Credits ²	-	-20,566	-18,446	-	18,446
Payment of CY 2018 and 2019 World Health Organization Arrears	81,544	-	-	-	-
Payment of Human Rights-related UN Arrears ³	-	-	82,400	-	-82,400
Funds potentially subject to P.L. 101-146 and P.L. 103-236	-	-	75,000	150,000	75,000
Adjustments/Offsets ⁵	-	-	-	157	157
Total Adjustments to Contributions	89,319	-20,566	138,954	150,157	11,203
Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments⁴	1,602,168	1,505,928	1,685,733	1,658,239	-27,494
Appropriated Funds and Request					
Enduring Contributions to International Organizations	1,409,688	1,409,688	1,662,928	1,658,239	-4,689
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds	96,240	96,240	-	-	-
Total Appropriated Funds and Request	1,505,928	1,505,928	1,662,928	1,658,239	-4,689
Year-end Funds to Buydown Requirements					
FY 2020/2021 Funds Available for Reprogramming in FY 2021	96,240	-	-	-	-
FY 2021 Estimated Year-end Balance Applied to FY 2022	-	-	22,805	-	-22,805
Total Appropriated and Buydown Funds	1,602,168	1,505,928	1,685,733	1,658,239	-27,494
Estimated Year-end Balance					

¹ Actuals and estimates are as of December 31, 2021.

² FY 2022 amount at the level of the President's request is an estimated amount of credits that will enable payment of FY 2022 assessments in full.

³ Amount represents arrears resulting from non-payment of contributions for UN regular budget assessments for calendar years CY 2017, 2018, and 2019 due to human rights-related withholdings.

⁴ FY 2022 Estimate Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments is \$2.52 million greater than the FY 2022 President's request of \$1,622.9 million.

⁵ Exchange Rate and Other Changes.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,456,214	1,456,314	1,928,614	2,327,235	871,021	398,621
Enduring	750,220	750,320	1,928,614	2,327,235	1,577,015	398,621
Overseas Contingency Operations	705,994	705,994	-	-	-705,994	-

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds U.S. contributions to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, which promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

The FY 2023 request of \$2.3 billion reflects the Administration's goal of fully funding UN peacekeeping on time and paying down recently accumulated arrears. The request would fund the estimated U.S. share of peacekeeping budgets for the UN's July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 peacekeeping financial year. The FY 2023 request also includes additional funding for arrears payments: \$620 million to pay down arrears accrued for fiscal years 2017 through 2020 due to application of the 25 percent legislative cap and \$110.3 million to pay arrears accrued during the 2021-2022 peacekeeping year, also due to the 25 percent legislative cap. The FY 2022 request included \$300 million to pay arrears for fiscal years 2017 through 2020, for a total of \$920 million for those years.

In December 2021, the UN adopted the 2022-2024 peacekeeping scale of assessment. The United States is assessed at 26.9493 percent of the UN peacekeeping budget beginning in calendar year 2022, down from 27.89 percent in 2021. Negotiations on peacekeeping budget levels for the July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024 peacekeeping financial year are anticipated to be completed in June 2023, at which time the Fifth Committee on administrative and budgetary affairs and the General Assembly will approve actual budget and assessment levels.

The Administration's request reflects its commitment to reassert U.S. leadership in UN peacekeeping. The Department and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations work to strengthen and reform UN peacekeeping operations to make them as effective and efficient as possible, while providing missions with realistic and achievable mandates, as well as the necessary resources to fully implement those mandates. The Department and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations review each existing mission's mandate as it comes up for renewal to ensure mandates are designed and implemented to more effectively address conflicts, facilitate conditions conducive to life-saving humanitarian assistance, support political solutions, and meet the needs of the people on the ground. Where peacekeeping missions have fulfilled their mandate, the United States works with other Security Council members to close or transition these operations such as in recent cases of missions in Darfur and Liberia.

The Department and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations continue to advocate for increased accountability for performance in UN peacekeeping. Largely as a result of concerted U.S. efforts, the UN is implementing the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework (IPPAF) – launched in 2020 – which identifies clear performance standards for all peacekeeping personnel, better systematizes performance evaluation and accountability, and outlines actions peacekeeping missions and the Secretariat should take to rectify serious, systemic underperformance and recognize outstanding performance. UN peacekeeping operations funded through the CIPA account include:

- **UNDOF (Golan Heights)** continues its return to the area of separation and has conducted its first inspection of the area of limitation on the Bravo (Syrian) side since 2014. However, the ongoing Syrian civil conflict, presence of armed elements in the area of separation, and COVID-19 have delayed these efforts. Both Israel and Syria have suspended inspections by Observer Group Golan, but UNDOF continues to carry out static and mobile observation in its area of operations. The mission will continue to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and Syria according to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement in a volatile environment.
- **UNIFIL (Lebanon)** will continue to contribute to peace and security in southern Lebanon and along the border with Israel while operating in an increasingly challenging environment. The mission’s most effective functions, including its liaison mechanism and patrols along the Blue Line, will provide value even as Hizballah impedes the mission’s movements and restricts access thereby preventing full implementation of UNIFIL’s mandate. Given Lebanon’s economic crisis and in line with UNIFIL’s mandated tasks, the Security Council requested UNIFIL to provide non-lethal material assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), “within existing resources and without implications to the increase of the budget level,” for a period of six months, which began on November 30, 2021. Lebanon’s economic crisis has resulted in a decrease in joint UNIFIL-LAF patrols, but we expect UNIFIL’s assistance to the LAF will prevent further decreases.
- **UNFICYP (Cyprus)** will continue to support a bizonal, bicomunal, federal solution to the Cyprus problem by monitoring the ceasefire between the parties to ensure stability while the UN continues to encourage UN-facilitated, Cypriot-led settlement talks. The mission will need to continue its efforts to monitor and address increased activities by the two communities in the buffer zone, including the establishment of prefabricated firing positions, and to facilitate intercommunal contacts.
- **UNMIK (Kosovo)** will continue to promote security, stability, and respect for human rights in Kosovo and the region.
- **MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC))** will focus on its priority tasks of protection of civilians and strengthening state institutions. The mission will continue to use its good offices to support Government of DRC efforts to end impunity for human rights violations and abuses and to fight entrenched corruption in the security services. The Force Intervention Brigade will continue to implement necessary reforms to use its offensive mandate against armed groups, including the recently designated ISIS-DRC (aka Allied Democratic Forces or ADF). MONUSCO transitioned out of the Kasais in mid-2021 following significant violence reductions in those provinces and will work with the DRC government to depart Tanganyika province, where conditions have also improved significantly, in 2022. This will leave the mission present in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri provinces, as well as a headquarters in Kinshasa by the end of the 2023. MONUSCO may also receive requests this year from the DRC government for support for 2023 elections.
- **MINUSCA (Central African Republic)** will focus on its priority tasks to protect civilians from the threat of physical violence; assist the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) in extending state authority; support implementation of the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and

Reconciliation in CAR (APPR); facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; protect and promote human rights; work to mitigate hate speech and incitement to violence; bolster security sector reform; strengthen efforts to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the CAR; and support enforcement of the arms embargo. At the request of the Secretary-General, the UN Security Council (UNSC) approved a reinforcement of MINUSCA in March 2021 with an additional 2,750 troops and 940 police authorized to address a deterioration in the security situation. The UNSC reauthorized the mission in November 2021 for a one-year period, during which it will continue its civilian protection work in the face of repeated abuses perpetrated by Russia-supported Wagner Group operators and continued Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) violations by the CAR Armed Forces (FACA).

- **UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan)** will continue to maintain security in the disputed Abyei area between Sudan and South Sudan. The slow progress by Sudan and South Sudan on resolving the final status of Abyei and establishing interim institutions will necessitate UNISFA's presence at least through FY 2022, although IO will continue to seek efficiency gains in the mission.
- **UNMISS (South Sudan)** will continue to focus on the core tasks of protecting civilians, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, supporting the peace process, and monitoring and investigating human rights. The severe security and humanitarian situation and the lack of sustained commitment from South Sudanese parties to fully implement their political and security agreements will necessitate continued UNMISS presence. Attacks on civilians decreased significantly over the last year owing in large measure to effective UNMISS implementation of its protection of civilian mandate. UNMISS will also likely focus on support for the anticipated 2023 elections in South Sudan in keeping with the Revitalized Agreement, a comprehensive framework between South Sudan principal parties and signatories on a transition from conflict.
- **MINURSO (Western Sahara)** will continue to seek a cessation of hostilities in Western Sahara and support the parties in achieving a lasting settlement. The UN also appointed Staffan de Mistura to the position of Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Western Sahara to revitalize the UN-led political process in October 2021, a position that had been vacant following the May 2019 resignation of former German president Horst Koehler.
- **MINUSMA (Mali)** will continue to play a key role in supporting the implementation of the Algiers Peace Agreement and the political transition, stabilization and restoration of state authority, and protection of civilians in the center and north of the country, especially as French and European forces withdraw from the country. Key tasks including supporting implementation of political, institutional, and security benchmarks, promotion and protection of human rights, and humanitarian assistance will likely take on increased importance in light of limited progress by the transition government to present an acceptable elections timetable and the significant reduction in Europe's presence and support to the country.
- **UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals** will continue to do critical war crimes accountability work in follow-up to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

For FY 2023, the Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account as "two-year funds" due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years. Funding that would have previously been transferred from CIPA to Diplomatic Programs for Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness has been included in the FY2023 request for Diplomatic Programs.

Resource Summary
(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ³	Change from FY 2022 Request
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	9,020	9,931	15,735	10,382	-5,353
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	17,962	18,232	20,502	17,064	-3,438
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	139,911	142,014	144,789	143,079	-1,710
UN Mission Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	16,701	16,838	16,392	15,839	-553
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	12,118	12,300	11,838	11,438	-400
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	36,047	-	-	-	-
UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	310,537	310,547	313,365	312,877	-488
UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT)	12,193	10,435	12,830	11,112	-1,718
The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	76,936	77,566	78,866	74,912	-3,954
UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	329,558	332,260	369,961	334,752	-35,209
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	346,094	348,932	359,363	354,419	-4,944
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	306,210	308,721	325,285	311,036	-14,249
Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness ⁴	100	100	100	-	-100
Total Annual Requirements	1,613,387	1,587,876	1,669,026	1,596,910	-72,116
Adjustments to Assessments					
Auto-Application of Credits ⁵	-33,304	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Assessments after Adjustments	1,580,083	1,587,876	1,669,026	1,596,910	-72,116

Activities	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ³	Change from FY 2022 Request
Adjustments to Contributions					
Contributions Not Payable Due to the Statutory Cap	-110,325	-114,854	-	-	-
Payments of Cap-Related Arrears from FY 2017 - FY 2020	-	-	300,000	620,000	320,000
Payments of Cap-Related Arrears from FY 2021	-	-	-	110,325	110,325
Subtotal, Contributions after Adjustments	1,469,758	1,473,022	1,969,026	2,327,235	358,209
Appropriated Funds and Request					
Enduring Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	750,320	750,320	1,928,614	2,327,235	398,621
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Funds	705,994	705,994	-	-	-
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,456,314	1,456,314	1,928,614	2,327,235	398,621
Prior-Year Carryforward Funds					
FY 2020 Carryforward into FY 2021	107,064	-	-	-	-
FY 2021 Carryforward into FY 2022	-	93,520	40,412	-	-40,412
Total Appropriated and Carryforward Funds	1,563,378	1,549,834	1,969,026	2,327,235	358,209
Transfer to DP for Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness	-100	-100	-	-	-
Estimated Funds Remaining	93,520	76,712	-	-	-

¹ FY 2021 amounts have been updated since reported in CN 21-248. The FY 2021 Actual amounts are U.S. assessments from July 1 to December 31, 2021, at the actual U.S. assessment rate of 27.8908 percent and U.S. assessments from January 1 to June 30, 2022, at the actual U.S. assessment rate of 26.9493 percent. The Contributions Not Payable Due to the Statutory Cap amount changed from \$135.6 million to \$110.3 million due to the reduction in the U.S. assessment rate

² FY 2022 Estimate amounts have been updated since submission of the FY 2022 request. The amounts are based on the actual U.S. assessment rate of 26.9493 for CY 2022 but are still pending negotiations on overall UN peacekeeping budgets in June 2022.

³ FY 2023 request amounts represent estimated contributions pending negotiations on overall UN peacekeeping budgets in June 2023.

⁴ The FY 2023 request amount for Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness is included in the Department's DP funds request.

⁵ Auto-Application of Credits for 2021-2022 totals at \$34,432,564. \$1,128,800 of the credits could not be applied to some current assessments and are available for future application because the combined amounts of available credits and appropriated funds paid at the rate of 25 percent exceeded the assessment amounts due.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Boundary and Water Commission	98,770	98,770	98,770	101,735	2,965	2,965
IBWC - Construction	49,000	49,000	46,800	41,800	-7,200	-5,000
IBWC - Salaries and Expenses	49,770	49,770	51,970	59,935	10,165	7,965

The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission established to implement boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The IBWC has a United States Section (USIBWC) and a Mexican Section (MXIBWC), which the respective countries fund and administer independently. The USIBWC is headquartered in El Paso, Texas and receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State. The U.S. Section also has a diplomatic liaison located in the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs' Office of Mexican Affairs, and twelve field offices along the United States-Mexico border. These field offices operate and maintain domestic and international works authorized under treaty.

The agency operates and maintains nearly 100 hydrologic gaging stations, over 20,000 acres of floodplains, 500 miles of levees, 440 miles of river and interior floodway channels, four diversion dams, two international storage dams and associated hydroelectric power plants, roughly 700 hydraulic structures, two international wastewater treatment plants, and one-half of all boundary monuments and markers on the land boundary and at international ports of entry.

The FY 2023 request for Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$59.9 million, which includes a realignment of \$5.0 million from IBWC Construction to IBWC S&E to address critical staffing needs and provide proper maintenance of agency infrastructure. The S&E appropriation funds IBWCs administrative expenses and supports engineering activities, including those that are intended to protect lives and property from floods in bordering communities. The appropriation further preserves the clear demarcation of the U.S.-Mexico border while addressing binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment.

The FY 2023 request for IBWC Construction is \$41.8 million. Planned uses of funds include continuing support for the Amistad Dam, rehabilitating the Nogales main collector line, and improving security at USIBWC facilities and its critical infrastructure.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Fisheries Commissions	62,846	62,846	62,846	53,766	-9,080	-9,080

The FY 2023 request provides \$53.8 million for the International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) to fund the United States’ anticipated treaty-mandated assessments and other expenses for 19 international commissions and organizations. This includes the U.S. share of operating expenses for 10 international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, and international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. Funds are required to maintain U.S. leadership and good standing – and, in many cases, voting privileges. These levels also include travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission. The FY 2023 request reflects a reduction of \$9.0 million for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) due to the successful implementation of activities to decrease the sea lamprey population within the interconnected Great Lakes ecosystem.

In most cases, U.S. contributions are required by treaties and agreements and are critical to maintaining U.S. leadership and protecting the interests of diverse U.S. stakeholders. Each commission facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of marine resources and their habitats and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members. Full payment of assessments is required to maintain voting privileges and influence in the commissions and organizations to advance the economic and conservation interests of the United States and important constituent groups.

Through the ongoing efforts of the commissions and programs funded by this appropriation, many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by the commissions generate income of \$12 to \$15 billion annually and support thousands of U.S. jobs.

AMERICAN SECTIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
American Sections	15,008	15,008	15,008	13,204	-1,804	-1,804
International Joint Commission	10,802	10,802	10,802	10,881	79	79
International Boundary Commission	2,304	2,304	2,304	2,323	19	19
North American Development Bank	1,902	1,902	1,902	-	-1,902	-1,902

International Joint Commission (IJC)

The FY 2023 request proposes \$10.9 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada. The funding will also support ongoing technical studies and oversight of the operations of structures for which the IJC has responsibility.

The 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty established the IJC, which acts as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations along the border. The IJC models cooperation in the use of boundary waters that are scientifically unbiased. The IJC reviews uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows into the other, advises each government conduct studies on critical issues of mutual concern, and assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes. Numerous boards and task forces, plus various related technical working groups and committees, assist the Commission with expert advice on science and policy issues.

International Boundary Commission (IBC)

The FY 2023 request proposes \$2.3 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding supports the maintenance of an accurately delineated and marked boundary between the United States and Canada, consistent with the mandate of the 1925 Treaty of Washington.

A well-marked and maintained boundary enables federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to accomplish their duties more effectively. Maintaining this boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation and limits the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes. The IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments, and will continue to provide for the ongoing mapping and maintenance of a Geographical Information System.

North American Development Bank (NADB)

The FY 2023 request does not propose continued State Department funding for the North American Development Bank (NADB). The program activities previously funded by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) appropriation can be supported by the NADB without relying on a specific State Department appropriation.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
The Asia Foundation	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. government interests in the Indo-Pacific region. Working through its network of 18 permanent offices throughout Asia, including in countries of particular importance to the United States, such as Indonesia, Thailand, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, and India, TAF is well-recognized for solving local and regional problems in cooperation with host governments, local NGOs, and private sector partners. TAF’s programs focus on governance, economic reform and development, women’s empowerment, environment and climate action, and international and regional relationships utilizing local credibility and nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country. TAF mobilizes as opportunities arise for immediate impact, makes strategic grants, and implements longer term programs in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

TAF is often able to engage in situations and locations in which the U.S. government is not able to work directly. TAF partners with U.S. embassies, especially in countries where staff movement is constrained by the local security context. Building on its longstanding history in the region, TAF is seen as a neutral actor supporting conflict resolution, mediation, and monitoring of peace processes.

The FY 2023 request provides \$20.0 million to sustain operating costs, programs in the Indo-Pacific, and response to post-COVID challenges. TAF will also undertake expanded programming in the Pacific Island nations.

EAST-WEST CENTER

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
East-West Center	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	-	-

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (EWC) was established by an act of Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its purpose is to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. The EWC has promoted U.S. foreign policy interests and people-to-people engagement in the Asia Pacific region for 60 years and continues to foster understanding of U.S. policies and values, to build networks, and to leverage funds through more than 1,000 institutional partnerships in 80 countries and in the United States.

The EWC programs and activities address national and regional issues while providing a consistent U.S. presence in the region, helping ensure the security, stability, and freedom needed for enduring prosperity in the region.

The FY 2023 request of \$19.7 million will sustain long-standing programs, activities, and grant support to advance the interests and values of the U.S. through the promotion of the rule of law, free flow of information, ethical academic and business practices, and good governance.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
National Endowment for Democracy	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	-	-

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a bipartisan, non-governmental organization with the single mission of advancing democracy in the world through arms-length, day-to-day diplomacy. NED is dedicated to fostering the growth of a wide range of democratic institutions abroad, including political parties, trade unions, free markets, and business organizations. NED seeks to strengthen civil society by supporting human rights, independent media, and the application of the rule of law and has a structure that encompasses the vital political, labor, and economic dimensions of democracy. The National Endowment for Democracy Act (P.L. 98-164), passed in 1983, authorizes NED to receive U.S. government funding as a private non-profit organization.

NED is known for utilizing a distinctive demand-driven grant making approach which distinguishes it within the donor community. NED’s independent, bipartisan Board of Directors approves all NED grants and awards more than 2,000 grants in 90 countries per year. NED’s grants program is bolstered by the International Forum for Democratic Studies, a democracy research center that publishes the Journal of Democracy and administers the Reagan-Fascell Fellows Program; the World Movement for Democracy, a global hub for democracy networking and solidarity; and the Center for International Media Assistance, which studies and makes recommendations on strengthening media assistance abroad. The FY 2023 request of \$300 million will enable NED to sustain a strong grants program in priority countries and regions. The straight-lined total from the FY 2021 Actual and FY 2022 request levels enables continued support for NED’s four core institutes—the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, the Solidarity Center, and the Center for International Private Enterprise—along with grassroots civil society organizations in over 90 countries around the world.

**CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE
(HOLLINGS CENTER)**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)	204	180	180	177	-27	-3

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) created the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to support the operations of the Hollings Center. Funds in the Trust Fund are invested only in interest-bearing securities guaranteed by the United States. The net interest and earnings from such investments are credited to the Trust Fund and are also made available, subject to annual appropriation, for operations of the Hollings Center.

The Hollings Center was created to open, foster, and reinforce networks and connections between the United States and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment. Its mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations with predominantly Muslim populations to open channels of communication, expand people-to-people contacts, generate new thinking on important international issues, and identify solutions. The Center’s success contributes to the realization of shared goals for regional peace and greater economic growth and prosperity.

The FY 2023 request of \$177,355 reflects projected net interest earned for the Hollings Center in FY 2023, which would be utilized in FY 2024. The Hollings Center anticipates an annual operating budget of \$775,000 in FY 2023 and FY 2024 to support dialogues, workshops, and grants for ongoing research, professional development, and exchanges. Ongoing fundraising efforts by the Hollings Center may support additional programming.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	93	170	170	175	82	5

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EF) was created in 1953 to honor President Eisenhower. The EF brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad, each with a tailored individualized program. The EF identifies, empowers, and links emerging leaders from around the world, helping them achieve consequential outcomes across sectors and borders and providing a transformational experience leading to a lifetime engagement in a global network.

The EF continues to provide first-hand exposure for learning and networking opportunities for mid-career international and U.S. leaders in preparation for increasingly senior positions in government, business, and non-governmental organizations; exposing them to the best practices in building democratic institutions and free markets; and advancing peace through increased international dialogue, understanding, and collaboration that result from an active global leadership network.

The FY 2023 request of \$175,000 for the EF is based on projected interest earnings. The EF will continue to seek private sector development efforts to maintain an appropriate number of fellowships.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	119	119	119	91	-28	-28

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) is authorized under section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). Established in 1992, the IASP consists of a permanent endowment with funds made available under section 556(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (as amended by section 551 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1991).

IASP funds two-year scholarships to outstanding Israeli Arab students to pursue higher education programs at U.S. institutions. IASP participants enhance their educational and professional competencies, contribute to society and culture in the United States by sharing their experiences with Americans, and increase skills to advance underserved communities in Israel at risk of political violence and extremist ideology, thereby promoting greater regional and global security. One of the program's key strengths is its outreach to underserved audiences, including women, with participants selected from diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic sectors.

The FY 2023 request of \$91,000 reflects the estimated projected interest earnings in FY 2023. IASP trust funds are invested in interest-bearing securities guaranteed by the United States. Interest and earnings from such investments are credited to the IASP trust fund and made available, subject to an annual appropriation, to carry out the scholarship program.

INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Chancery Center	2,743	743	743	743	-2,000	-

The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the International Center Act of 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47-acre lot in Northwest D.C., near the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street. According to the Act, *“The Secretary of State is authorized to sell or lease to foreign governments...property owned by the United States, in order to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations by the Department of State...through the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the establishment of foreign government and international organization offices and other facilities.”*

Activity at the ICC is typically funded by fees collected from other executive agencies in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act and from proceeds from past leases to 19 foreign governments. These proceeds have been deposited into a trust fund that is drawn upon, as authorized by Congress, for development, maintenance, repairs, and security at the site. In addition, the Act authorizes the use of proceeds for surveys and planning related to the development of locations within the District of Columbia for use as foreign chancery and diplomatic purposes.

The FY 2023 request to support annual ICC security and maintenance costs is \$743,000, equivalent to the prior year level. It will be used for site security, as well as routine maintenance and repairs of the ICC infrastructure including sidewalks, streets, curbing, retaining walls, and staircases.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	158,900	158,900	158,900	-	-

This appropriation provides mandatory funding to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF) and serves as one of several sources of income for the FSRDF, including portions from the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The FSRDF is comprised of two separate retirement systems, the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System (FSRDS) and the Foreign Service Pension System (FSPS). This fund was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled members, former spouses, and survivors of the Foreign Service enrolled in either of the two systems. It is maintained through multiple sources of income that include contributions by employees, agency contributions, special government contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions. The FY 2023 request is \$158.9 million, consistent with prior year levels, to fulfill continued installments of the agency contributions.

A separate payment into the FSRDF, supplemental to this appropriation, is authorized under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, including section 821 (which authorizes additional funding necessary to fulfill payments for future benefits that consist of the following: new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, and/or increased salaries); section 822 (which authorizes a supplemental payment to finance unfunded liability attributable to military service payments and interest accruals); and section 857 (which authorizes an employer contribution into the FSPPS based on an amortization of an annual valuation). The amount of this separate payment is equal to the balance of annual costs to the Fund in excess of current employee and employer contributions.

As a mandatory program, these resources are not included in the total summary of funds for discretionary appropriations.

U.S. AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
U.S. Agency for Global Media	802,957	802,957	810,396	840,000	37,043	29,604
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-
International Broadcasting Operations	793,257	793,257	800,696	830,300	37,043	29,604

The U.S. Agency for Global Media’s (USAGM) FY 2023 request of \$840 million provides \$830.3 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and \$9.7 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). USAGM uses IBO funds to operate its international media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The \$9.7 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of USAGM, including technology improvements, the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, and repairs.

USAGM is an independent federal agency responsible for all United States non-military international media. USAGM networks include two federal entities: Voice of America and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting. USAGM’s networks also include four agency-sponsored non-federal entities: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, and the Open Technology Fund.

USAGM’s mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. USAGM radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach 394 million people each week in 62 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and facts to this audience, USAGM serves as both: 1) a leading source for information about the United States, its people, society, government, and policies; and 2) a provider of reporting on issues that local media, often controlled or influenced by their ruling regimes, fail to cover, ranging from public health information related to the coronavirus to corruption among local government officials. In addition, USAGM’s newest grantee, the Open Technology Fund, offers unfettered, secure access to USAGM content and develops circumvention tools and technology to bolster internet freedom and counter attempts by authoritarian governments to control the internet and restrict freedom online.

Anti-democratic forces use misinformation, disinformation, and weaponized corruption to exploit perceived weaknesses and sow division within and among free nations, erode existing international rules, and promote alternative models of authoritarian governance. Reversing these trends is essential to our national security.

With the requested funding, USAGM will target programming in key markets such as China, Russia, Iran, countries in the Middle East and Africa dealing with violent extremism, and countries where climate change, the public health crisis, and economic uncertainty are threatening democratic values and emboldening authoritarian regimes. USAGM will continue covering emerging political and humanitarian challenges in countries such as Myanmar, Ukraine, Hong Kong, and Venezuela, as well as the historic protests in Cuba.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
United States Institute of Peace	45,000	45,000	45,000	47,250	2,250	2,250

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was founded by Congress in 1984 to promote global peace in accordance with its congressional mandate to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict around the world. USIP continues to play a significant role in the national security infrastructure, working with U.S. Departments and Agencies, and using its distinctive capabilities to help develop the capacity of countries and people working for peace to prevent and resolve their own violent conflicts, before the U.S. is drawn into them, or U.S. interests are threatened. During FY 2023, USIP is orienting its work in response to the growing threats to U.S. national security and global stability from authoritarian regimes, rivalry between major powers, pandemics, climate change, violence, extremism and anti-democratic ideologies. The FY 2023 request for USIP provides \$47.3 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, analysis, and resources to peacebuilders around the globe.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
\$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2022 Estimate Enduring	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Enduring+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Enduring+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	34,837,248	4,452,580	39,289,828	15,216,000	34,608,755	4,452,580	39,061,335	3,091,100	43,669,974	47,338,735	4,608,639	3,668,761
U.S. Agency for International Development	1,711,447	-	1,711,447	41,000	1,711,447	-	1,711,447	-	1,862,647	2,112,950	401,503	250,303
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	41,000	1,377,747	-	1,377,747	-	1,527,947	1,743,530	365,603	215,403
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	-	258,200	289,100	30,900	30,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	75,500	-	76,500	80,500	5,000	4,000
Bilateral Economic Assistance	21,167,994	3,615,458	24,783,452	14,475,000	21,167,994	3,615,458	24,783,452	3,091,100	28,130,412	29,586,741	3,346,960	1,456,329
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	4,000,000	9,195,950	-	9,195,950	-	10,050,950	10,576,000	1,380,050	525,050
Global Health Programs - USAID	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	[4,000,000]	[3,265,950]	-	[3,265,950]	-	[3,870,950]	[3,956,000]	[690,050]	[85,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[5,930,000]	-	[6,180,000]	[6,620,000]	[690,000]	[440,000]
Global Health Programs - Mandatory (Non-Add)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]	[6,500,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	4,075,097	4,769,787	1,269,787	694,690
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	-	2,481,321	1,914,041	4,395,362	400,000	4,682,362	4,699,362	304,000	17,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	-	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	60,000	40,000	10,000	(20,000)
Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) ³	3,151,963	-	3,151,963	9,375,000	3,151,963	-	3,153,963	-	4,260,231	4,122,463	970,500	(137,768)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(75,000)	-	(15,000)	-	75,000	NA
Democracy Fund	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	-	290,700	290,700	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA) ³	770,334	-	770,334	-	768,334	-	768,334	-	788,929	984,429	214,095	195,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	600,000	1,730,583	1,701,417	3,432,000	415,000	3,845,000	3,912,000	480,000	67,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	100	-	100	500,000	100	-	100	2,276,100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
Independent Agencies	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	1,363,500	-	878,500	1,416,500	53,000	538,000
Peace Corps	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	-	410,500	430,500	20,000	20,000
Peace Corps Rescission	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	-	-	(15,000)	15,000	(15,000)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	-	912,000	930,000	18,000	18,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515,000)	-	-	515,000
Inter-American Foundation	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	-	38,000	38,000	-	-
U.S. African Development Foundation	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	33,000	-	-
Department of Treasury	237,000	-	237,000	120,000	237,000	-	237,000	-	105,000	105,000	(132,000)	-
International Affairs Technical Assistance	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	38,000	38,000	5,000	-
Debt Restructuring	204,000	-	204,000	120,000	204,000	-	204,000	-	67,000	67,000	(137,000)	-
International Security Assistance	8,051,495	837,122	8,888,617	-	8,051,495	837,122	8,888,617	-	9,178,893	8,959,780	46,163	(219,113)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,385,573	-	1,525,738	1,466,000	80,427	(59,738)
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(50,411)	-	(5,000)	-	50,411	5,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	889,247	-	900,247	900,247	11,000	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Rescission/Proposed Cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	115,546	325,213	440,759	-	469,459	463,559	22,800	(5,900)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Rescission	(40,000)	(40,000)	(80,000)	-	(40,000)	(40,000)	(80,000)	-	-	-	40,000	-
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	-	112,925	112,925	-	-
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	-	6,175,524	6,057,049	(118,475)	(118,475)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) (Unobligated Balance Rescission)	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-	-	25,000	NA
Multilateral Assistance	2,040,819	-	2,040,819	580,000	2,040,819	-	2,040,819	-	3,528,134	4,706,715	2,665,896	1,178,581
International Organizations and Programs	387,500	-	387,500	580,000	387,500	-	387,500	-	457,100	457,200	69,700	100
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	1,653,319	-	3,071,034	4,249,515	2,596,196	1,178,481
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	-	206,500	206,500	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,001,400	-	1,427,974	1,430,256	428,856	2,282
African Development Bank	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	-	54,649	54,649	-	-
African Development Fund (ADF)	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	171,300	-	211,300	171,300	-	(40,000)
Asian Development Fund	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	47,395	-	53,323	43,610	(3,785)	(9,713)
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2023
\$ in Thousands

	FY 2021 Actual Ending	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total [Ending+OCO]	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total ¹	FY 2022 Estimate Ending	FY 2022 Estimate OCO	FY 2022 Estimate Total [Ending+OCO]	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual Total [Ending+OCO]	Change from FY 2022 Request
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	139,575	-	149,288	150,200	10,625	912
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	975,000
Climate Investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	550,000	550,000	250,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	32,500	-	43,000	43,000	10,500	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000	20,000		(82,000)
Export & Investment Assistance	264,993	-	264,993	-	36,500	-	36,500	-	(13,612)	451,049	186,056	464,661
Export-Import Bank	54,800	-	54,800	-	(221,000)	-	(221,000)	-	(221,500)	(202,085)	(256,885)	19,416
Export-Import Bank Rescission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	130,693	-	130,693	-	178,000	-	178,000	-	128,388	555,133	424,440	426,745
Estimated Transfer of ESF / ESDF to Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[-]	[50,000]	-	[50,000]	[50,000]	-	[-]
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	-	79,500	98,000	18,500	18,500
Related International Affairs Accounts	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,366	-	105,434	109,322	3,956	3,888
International Trade Commission	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	-	103,000	106,818	3,818	3,818
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,366	-	2,434	2,504	138	70
Department of Agriculture	1,970,000	-	1,970,000	800,000	1,970,000	-	1,970,000	-	1,800,112	1,970,112	112	170,000
P.L. 480, Title II	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	800,000	1,740,000	-	1,740,000	-	1,570,000	1,740,000	-	170,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,000	-	230,112	230,112	112	-

Footnotes

- 1/ FY 2021 Additional Appropriations Total includes Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L.116-260), ARPA (P.L.117-2 - mandatory funding) and ESS (P.L.117-31) see accompanying table for details.
- 2/ FY 2022 Additional Appropriations Total includes CR Anomaly #1 (P.L.117-43) and CR Anomaly #2 (P.L.117-70), see accompanying table for details.
- 3/ The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2021 - FY 2022 ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding ¹	FY 2021 ARPA [Mandatory] ²	FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental ³	FY 2021 Additional Funding Total	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #1 (P.L. 117-43)	FY 2022 CR Anomaly #2 (P.L. 117-70)	FY 2022 Additional Funding Total
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	4,820,000	9,796,000	600,000	15,216,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	3,091,100
U.S Agency for International Development	-	41,000	-	41,000	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	41,000	-	41,000	-	-	-
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral Economic Assistance	4,700,000	9,175,000	600,000	14,475,000	1,891,100	1,200,000	3,091,100
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	[4,000,000]	-	-	[4,000,000]	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	700,000	8,675,000	-	9,375,000	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	500,000	100,000	600,000	415,000	-	415,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	-	-	500,000	500,000	1,076,100	1,200,000	2,276,100
Department of Treasury	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-
Debt Restructuring	120,000	-	-	120,000	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	-	800,000	-	800,000	-	-	-
P.L. 480, Title II	-	800,000	-	800,000	-	-	-

Footnotes

1/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding (P.L.116-260).

2/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2)

3/ FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental (P.L.117-31)

Foreign Assistance Overview

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provide foreign assistance to strengthen U.S. national and global security; bolster our allies and partners; support democracy and human rights, protect against authoritarianism, and counter corruption; provide life-saving humanitarian assistance; and promote an inclusive, sustainable, and modernized global economy that provides opportunities for all. Our foreign assistance efforts are strongest when we integrate expertise and resources from across the U.S. government with the knowledge and needs of local institutions and partners. The President's FY 2023 Budget Request will advance these foreign policy goals and strengthen U.S. leadership around the world.

The Biden-Harris Administration recognizes that U.S. foreign policy must deliver for Americans and advance their well-being. The President's request delivers on our commitments to the Ukrainian people and our allies and partners in Europe and Eurasia. From our global efforts to end the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen global health security, to the work we do around the world to mitigate the climate crisis and support the transition to a green economy, U.S. assistance is a critical tool in addressing global challenges that impact Americans. Together with our partners, the Department and USAID will promote inclusive, sustainable growth that advances opportunities for individuals from underrepresented groups including women, gender diverse persons, and ethnic and religious minorities. We will work to build economic, environmental, technological, and infrastructure systems that are resilient to present and future shocks and challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic's disruptions to economic systems, communities, and livelihoods across the globe clearly illustrate that our domestic prosperity is intertwined with the success and stability of our partners abroad. Trends in both inequality and stressors on middle-class livelihoods are emerging as defining challenges for democratic governments around the world. In response, investments in digital and physical infrastructure and human capital are desperately needed to foster sustainable, inclusive growth for all.

Across foreign assistance accounts, we will pursue the Administration's priorities through the following efforts:

Supporting Our Allies in Europe: The request includes additional economic and security support for Ukraine as Ukrainians defend their country from Russia's premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified invasion. The request also provides significant support to our partners in the region by supporting them on their paths toward democracy, Euro-Atlantic integration, and open market economies while building their capacity to counter actions from external foreign actors.

Preparing for Strategic Competition: Foreign Assistance is a key strategic tool to counter malign activities of the Russian Federation and manage our increasingly competitive relationship with the People's Republic of China (PRC). To counter the global threats posed by the PRC and Russia, the Department and USAID will use the Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund to support programs that increase the capacity and resilience of allies and partners worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence. The Department and USAID also leverage other efforts to support ally and partner resilience to other sources of malign influence.

Combatting the Climate Crisis: The United States and the world face an existential climate crisis that can only be addressed through global action in this decisive decade to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, beyond which impacts will become increasingly severe. Climate change undermines food and water security; negatively affects health and well-being; contributes to disasters, conflict, and displacement; causes serious economic disruptions; threatens vital ecosystems; and exacerbates global inequities. The FY 2023 request includes a more than threefold increase in climate funding at the Department and USAID, relative to FY 2021 enacted. This funding will enable the United States to play a

leadership role through bilateral and multilateral avenues in spurring ambitious reductions from significant emitters, supporting the implementation of those reductions, and ensuring that countries around the world are fulfilling their responsibilities in the global effort. These actions will go hand-in-hand with accelerated Department and USAID initiatives to strengthen the resilience of countries and populations vulnerable to climate variability – protecting critical development gains and advancing U.S. objectives and relationships. The Department and USAID will implement the President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE), with the goal of helping more than 500 million people adapt to and manage the impact of climate change. PREPARE programs will significantly scale U.S. efforts to help vulnerable countries and communities deepen understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities, plan for and mainstream adaptation to policies, programs and budgets, and mobilize resources, including from the private sector, for climate resilience. The request also reflects an unprecedented shift to significantly increase efforts to align programming in sectors such as agriculture, water and sanitation, global health, and environment programs to better integrate climate risks and address opportunities for securing climate mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.

Strengthening Global Health Systems and Addressing COVID-19: The United States is the international leader in advancing global health outcomes. In FY 2023, the Department and USAID will continue to collaborate with international partners to fight COVID-19 and invest in cross-cutting health system strengthening to prevent child and maternal deaths, combat infectious diseases, and control HIV/AIDS. The Department and USAID’s Global Health assistance saves lives and protects people vulnerable to disease while advancing American security and prosperity. Our Global Health Security programs accelerate the implementation of the U.S. Global Health Security Strategy and National Biodefense Strategy, and ensure the world is better prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to future pandemics.

Advancing Equity and Equality: U.S. security and prosperity are bolstered when other countries achieve social, economic, and political stability through inclusive investments that allow diverse individuals, families, and populations to achieve their highest potential and participate in all aspects of life. The Department and USAID are working to advance President Biden’s goal to promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility of underserved and underrepresented communities as core American values that promote human rights and economic opportunity, including through the development and implementation of accessible foreign policies and foreign assistance. This includes working to advance gender equity and equality in furtherance of President Biden’s historic National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality.

Strengthening Digital Efforts: The Department and USAID are supporting activities that seek to expand connectivity, promote democratic internet governance and promote open, interoperable, reliable, inclusive and secure digital ecosystems that foster efficiency, innovation, communication, inclusive development, and economic prosperity. The request also supports programming aimed at increasing international cybersecurity capabilities. The request includes support to USAID’s Innovation, Technology, and Research (ITR) Hub, USAID’s Digital Strategy, and Digital Africa initiative, as well as expanded funding for the Department’s Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership, and regional cybersecurity capacity building programming in Eastern Europe and East Asia Pacific. In addition, the request includes support for “indirect” digital programming to encourage the expanded secure use of digital and cybersecurity tools across development sectors, such as the creation of digital public goods, more secure digital platforms and ecosystems, and more inclusive information and communication platforms.

Strengthening Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance: Democracy, human rights, and good governance are essential elements of U.S. foreign policy and efforts to revitalize U.S. alliances and partnerships. These values are a critical source of strength and a key advantage of the United States and our closest allies on the global stage. Following President Biden’s historic Summit for Democracy in

2021, the Department and USAID will continue to tackle the greatest threats that democracies face today through collective action and advancing an affirmative democratic renewal agenda. The Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal represents a significant, targeted expansion of U.S. Government efforts to defend, sustain, and grow democratic resilience with likeminded governmental and nongovernmental partners. Core lines of effort will include supporting free and independent media, fighting corruption, countering authoritarianism, promoting human rights, improving governance, bolstering democratic reformers locally, advancing technology for democracy, and defending free and fair elections and political processes.

Addressing the Root Causes of Migration: The Department and USAID’s economic, development, and security assistance allow the United States to address the root causes of irregular migration. The major source nations of irregular migration all suffer from poor governance, corruption, and weak economies. Countries and citizens throughout Latin America and the Caribbean continue to grapple with endemic corruption, poor governance and a lack of accountability, insecurity and violence, inequality, and lack of economic opportunity, which all present challenges for building and maintaining confidence in democratic institutions and ultimately contribute to migration. In addition to these drivers of migration, the COVID-19 pandemic, recurrent droughts, and other natural disasters continue to devastate communities and exacerbate food insecurity and humanitarian emergencies in the region. Effective use of all aspects of our foreign assistance will allow us to address these drivers of migration, with the goal of reducing irregular migration push factors. Expanding legal pathways and supporting labor protections for migrants, as well as assisting with the reintegration/integration of migrants and receptor/host communities will offer dignified alternatives to irregular migration and build economic opportunity in the Western Hemisphere.

Saving Lives and Alleviating Suffering in Vulnerable Populations: The United States is the largest provider of humanitarian assistance worldwide. The Department and USAID coordinate humanitarian policy and diplomacy and engage international partners and multilateral organizations to promote best practices and deliver life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations. Our humanitarian assistance programs save lives and alleviate suffering, and reduce the physical, social, and economic impact of rapid and slow-onset disasters by ensuring that vulnerable and crisis-affected individuals receive assistance and protection.

Strengthening our Security Commitments and Promoting Durable Peace: U.S. security assistance builds the capacity of partner nations to provide for their own security and advances critical peacekeeping, non-proliferation, demining, and counterterrorism efforts that also protect Americans at home and abroad. U.S. security assistance further addresses current and emerging threats to U.S. national security by strengthening the capacity of allies and partners to counter aggression, confront strategic competitors, disrupt transnational crime, improve citizen security, reduce the flow of illicit narcotics, and address root causes of irregular migration to the United States. The United States leads by the power of example, and leverages security assistance to promote security sector governance, reform, and accountability and advance Women, Peace, and Security Strategy goals. In addition, the Department and USAID use the Prevention and Stabilization Fund, Complex Crises Fund, and Transition Initiatives funding to promote peace and stability, in line with the President’s goal to put diplomacy first in creating a more secure, peaceful, just, and equitable world.

Strengthening Food Security: USAID leads the whole-of-government Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, which seeks to achieve the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy: to sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. The FTF Initiative is also crucial to respond to the devastating poverty and hunger impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States continues to support countries to address the challenges that often accompany hunger, poverty, and food and water insecurity, which ultimately

ensures the security of the American people, expands economic prosperity and economic opportunity, and delivers tangible economic benefits.

Advancing Education: Foreign assistance resources will support the U.S. Government’s Strategy on Basic Education, the USAID Education Policy, and USAID’s work to address the global learning crisis exacerbated by COVID-19 from pre-primary through higher education. Programming will build on previous investments and focus on the following priorities: increasing access to quality education; improving literacy, numeracy, and social-emotional learning outcomes to provide young people with the relevant skills to gain employment; and assisting higher educational institutions to support development progress across sectors.

On the first day of his Administration, President Biden pledged to restore U.S. leadership around the world and advance the well-being of Americans at home. Over the past year, the Department and USAID stepped up to meet that commitment. We will continue to do so in FY 2023 by advancing these top priorities, partnering with friends and allies to address global challenges, and leveraging our foreign assistance effectively to make the United States and our partners around the world more prosperous and secure.

USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
USAID Operating Expenses	1,377,747	1,377,747	1,527,947	1,743,350	365,603	215,403
Additional Funding ¹	41,000	-	-	-	-41,000	-

¹/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level includes \$41.0 million from ARPA (P.L.117-2)

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID’s) global operations are essential to defending U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. The FY 2023 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request of \$1,743.4 million will support a U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) workforce focused on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring strong stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars. It includes funding for an additional 100 Civil Service (CS) and 100 Foreign Service (FS) positions to revitalize the USDH workforce. The request also includes limited transfer authority into the Operating Expenses account to appoint and employ personnel in the Excepted Service to respond to worldwide crises.

For FY 2023, the request of \$1,743.4 million also funds the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

The FY 2023 request for OE, including \$162.0 million in other funding sources USAID expects to have available in FY 2023, is summarized below.

- **Global Development Partnership Initiative (\$111.5 million):** The request launches the Global Development Partnership Initiative (GDPI), which will revitalize the USDH workforce in line with the Administration’s priorities and *National Security Memorandum 3*. The request will fund an additional 200 USDH positions in the first year of the GDPI. Workforce expansion will focus on climate change, democracy and anti-corruption expertise, global health security, national security, diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) advisors, operational management, and a more permanent humanitarian assistance workforce.
- **Overseas Operations (\$821.2 million):** The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services.
- **Washington Operations (\$564.7 million):** Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services. The request continues funding the 70 USDH positions to support Global Health Security programs requested in the FY 2022 President’s Budget.

- **Central Support (\$407.9 million):** The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services. Funding includes \$20.0 million for the expansion of DEIA initiatives to create a workforce that reflects our nation and inclusive work environments overseas and domestically. The request continues funding \$9.5 million for DEIA requested in the FY 2022 President's Budget.

USAID CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
USAID Capital Investment Fund	258,200	258,200	258,200	289,100	30,900	30,900

The FY 2023 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of \$289.1 million will support capital investments in facility construction, information technology (IT), and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expense account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of IT systems and facilities infrastructure. The FY 2023 request for CIF is summarized as follows:

Facility Construction (\$189.9 million): The request will support USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.

Information Technology (\$88.9 million): The request will support the Innovating to ZERO Initiative, which is a strategy that will make IT an integral part of doing business, focusing on investments in enterprise and data solutions to address the following core objectives:

- **Zero Trust** - Embracing a Zero Trust security model ensures users and devices can secure sensitive data, systems, and services, regardless of location;
- **Enrich** - Accelerating USAID’s use of data assets and cutting-edge technologies to transform development data into evidence for decision-making and produce a holistic portrait of our international development work;
- **Results** - Driving development results by integrating information on program funding, awards, and development results on a single platform;
- **Operational Excellence** - Delivering efficient and effective IT services that add value, drive innovation, and enable productivity.

Specifically, the request will enable USAID to continue initiatives critical to cybersecurity, increase investments in modernizing data management, and support on-going projects and mandatory investments.

Real-Property Maintenance (\$10.3 million): The request will continue a real-property maintenance fund to allow the Agency to sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect value, and align with best practices.

USAID OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	75,500	75,500	76,500	80,500	5,500	4,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs and operations and makes recommendations for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and for preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in those activities. OIG also provides oversight for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) and the Inter-American Foundation (IAF). OIG receives additional funding through the MCC appropriation to support MCC oversight activities.

The FY 2023 request of \$80.5 million will enable OIG to continue to deliver effective oversight and safeguard and strengthen foreign assistance programs that provide sustainable development assistance, effectively respond to humanitarian crises, and address critical national security aims.

This request will enable OIG to continue to provide timely, relevant, and impactful information to stakeholders. OIG plans to achieve this by maintaining a strategic work focus on top management challenges and high-risk areas, using these to guide its oversight plans and investigative outreach priorities. In addition, OIG plans to focus on addressing pressing oversight requirements related to COVID-19, programming in the Northern Triangle, and West Bank and Gaza, while expanding its evaluation function.

To increase its capacity to deliver the highest quality oversight, OIG will continue to reengineer processes to promote internal efficiency, develop its workforce, and enhance the sharing of critical information with Congress and other stakeholders. OIG will also continue to advance internal reforms to ensure its business processes and policies align with best practices and reflect the highest community standards, while investing in supervisory and managerial training and adaptations to a hybrid work environment.

OIG expects to continue to provide benefits for the U.S. government and for taxpayers through audit, evaluation, and investigative work that identifies questioned costs, savings, recoveries, and funds to be put to better use at levels that exceed its annual budget.

The FY 2023 request provides sufficient funding for OIG to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Global Health Programs	9,195,950	9,195,950	10,050,950	10,576,000	1,380,050	525,050
Global Health Programs - State	5,930,000	5,930,000	6,180,000	6,620,000	690,000	440,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,265,950	3,265,950	3,870,950	3,956,000	690,050	85,050
Additional Funding ¹	4,000,000	-	-	-	-4,000,000	-

^{1/} The FY 2021 Additional Funding level includes \$4,000.0 million from Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L. 116-260)

The Global Health Programs (GHP) account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health advance U.S. foreign policy interests by protecting Americans at home and abroad, promoting social and economic progress, and supporting the rise of capable partners better able to solve regional and global problems. The FY 2023 GHP request of \$10,576.0 million supports programs to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent child and maternal deaths, and combat infectious disease threats. This request will allow the United States to continue its global leadership role in a sector with demonstrated success, built upon decades of investment. The vision is for sustained epidemic control of HIV by supporting equitable health services and solutions, enduring national health systems and capabilities, and lasting collaborations. Ongoing assessment of the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief’s (PEPFAR’s) progress recognizes the paramount importance of acknowledging inequalities that are posing barriers to success and advancing equitable services and solutions. This requires an overarching ‘equity lens’ to close remaining gaps in HIV prevention and treatment services with consistent efforts to target and adjust PEPFAR activities in order to reach epidemic control, particularly for key populations and adolescent girls and young women that are disproportionately impacted by new infections and/or not reaching benchmarks for epidemic control.

An evidence-based approach guides all programs to ensure effectiveness and accountability to U.S. taxpayers and consistency with the Administration’s objectives and policies. GHP funds in the request will support the ongoing provision of essential services and programs, and significantly scale up programs to bolster global health security to ensure the world is better prepared to prevent, detect, and respond to the next pandemic. Investments in global health infrastructure also support the Administration's Build Back Better World initiative.

Controlling the HIV/AIDS Epidemic (\$6,700.0 million, of which \$6,370.0 million is in GHP-State and \$330.0 million is in GHP-USAID):

- **Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment Programs (\$4,190.4 million, of which \$3,973.1 million is in GHP-State and \$217.3 million is in GHP-USAID):** With FY 2023 funds, PEPFAR will continue to work in close collaboration and in partnership with partner country governments; civil society and other community-based institutions (including faith based institutions); multilateral institutions, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the

World Health Organization (WHO); the private sector; and other stakeholders to combat the AIDS epidemic. The United States works to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting HIV prevention and treatment investments through data-driven decision making that strategically focuses resources on sub-populations and geographic areas where PEPFAR can achieve the greatest impact toward epidemic control of HIV/AIDS. When coupled with funds appropriated for PEPFAR in previous fiscal years, these resources will support PEPFAR core programs, advancing the U.S. government's strategy to achieve HIV/AIDS epidemic control and sustain HIV impact in countries with high HIV/AIDS burdens. PEPFAR will continue to advance this key U.S. objective through a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, including antiretroviral treatment (ART); critical prevention interventions, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission; prevention of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women through the DREAMS partnerships; provision of condoms and voluntary medical male circumcision to prevent infections among young men; preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and support for orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR will continue to provide holistic services for families and marginalized and hard-to-reach populations, such as children, adolescent girls, and other vulnerable populations, including key populations. Funding will help strengthen HIV services amidst COVID-19 and ensure continuity of critical health systems required for the HIV/AIDS response, including human resources for health, commodity procurement, supply chains, and laboratory systems.

- **International Partnerships (\$2,139.0 million, of which \$2,045.0 million is in GHP-State and \$94.0 million is in GHP-USAID):** FY 2023 resources will support the first tranche of the U.S. \$6 billion pledge to the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment (2024 – 2026). The \$2 billion requested for FY 2023 will support an increased contribution from prior years in recognition of the increased costs to end HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria by 2030, bolster the health system through which lives are saved, and mitigate program losses in HIV, TB, and malaria activities due to COVID-19. Funding is requested for a United States contribution to UNAIDS in support of Sustainable Development Goal 3 to end AIDS by 2030 through strategic direction, normative guidance through WHO, civil society advocacy and technical support. GHP-USAID resources will support the on-going research and development of safe, effective, and affordable microbicides to protect women and girls from HIV infection, as well as support research and development of a preventive HIV vaccine, ensuring an evidence-based path to control the AIDS epidemic. Finally, resources will support the Commodity Fund to increase condom availability to enable a comprehensive prevention approach that decreases the transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- **Technical Oversight and Management (\$320.6 million, of which \$301.9 million in GHP-State and \$18.7 million in GHP-USAID):** The FY 2023 funds requested will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agencies, including Department of State, USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Peace Corps, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Treasury in support of PEPFAR implementation.
- **Centrally Supported Systems (\$50.0 million in GHP-State):** PEPFAR has invested in core systems needed to support program management and oversight since its inception. The activities supported within the PEPFAR Centrally Supported Systems and Cross-Cutting Support funding request focus on collection, use, and exchange of data to facilitate real-time analysis of program performance by overlaying financial, partner performance, geographic, and epidemiological data to allow targeting of finite resources to the specific populations and locations that need them. The FY 2023 funding allows full software lifecycle support of systems development, testing, hosting, security, engineering, end user support, and training activities. This includes advanced development and operation of the Data for Accountability Transparency and Impact (DATIM) system that collects site-level program data necessary to target PEPFAR resources to the facilities and communities where services are needed.

Preventing Child and Maternal Deaths (\$2,406.5 million in GHP-USAID):

The U.S. government continues to lead the global effort to prevent child and maternal deaths. Together with country and global partners, the United States works to significantly reduce child and maternal deaths, with the goal of all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save the lives of an additional five million children each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy annually by 75 percent. Preventing child and maternal deaths relies on sustained investment and appropriate linkages across diverse health programs focused on maternal and child health, family planning/reproductive health, nutrition, and malaria. Programs are focused on countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable and efficient program outcomes, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (\$879.5 million):** The budget request for FY 2023 will support country and global partners to increase the use of cost-effective and proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen delivery systems to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child mortality targeted to those most in need. Priority child health interventions will address essential newborn care, encourage early and exclusive breastfeeding, and include a focus on postnatal visits; target the prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased use of effective sanitation and hygiene practices at household and community levels; expand prevention and treatment of pneumonia, in both communities and health facilities; strengthen routine immunization; and support polio eradication. Resources will support efforts to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of postpartum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, pre-eclampsia and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously resources will support efforts to build health system capability and resilience while improving emergency referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. Programs will leverage U.S. government and other investments in nutrition, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, and infectious diseases. The request includes funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, as part of a \$1.16 billion contribution pledged for FY 2020 – 2023. The Gavi contribution expands the impact of USAID’s bilateral programs, reaching unvaccinated children with cost-effective vaccines to accelerate progress towards goals in preventing child deaths.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) (\$572.0 million):** In FY 2023, USAID voluntary family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) activities will continue to advance global technical leadership and bilateral programming. The request to increase GHP-USAID funding over the FY 2021 enacted level and the FY 2022 request would support USAID-supported programs, which will focus on the distinct tools and approaches needed for fragile settings and population-environment relationships in areas of threatened biodiversity. Funds will support timely and cost-effective commodity procurement and shipment; strengthen supply chain performance; foster enabling policy environments, including advocacy for predictable and adequate funding; improve service delivery practices, including integrating with MCH and HIV/AIDS, and addressing gender-based violence; advance biomedical research and implementation science to better understand how programs work; address demand-side barriers and reach underserved populations, including youth and men; improve knowledge management, data collection, routine monitoring and oversight, and evaluation; and contribute to cross-cutting activities that benefit both FP/RH and the entire health system. Activities will be implemented in collaboration with a broad range of partners, including multilaterals, public and private sector organizations, and community-based organizations.

- **Nutrition (\$150.0 million):** Focusing on evidence-based approaches to nutrition during the first 1,000 days—from the start of a woman’s pregnancy to a child’s second birthday—greatly contributes to the reduction of child mortality and supports long-term health, cognitive development, physical growth, and school and work performance later in life. Activities will focus on integrated services; maternal nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding and other child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification; and delivery of nutrition services.
- **Malaria (\$780.0 million):** FY 2023 resources will continue to advance the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) strategy, which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. Through investments in the PMI, the United States will continue malaria prevention, control, and elimination activities and strengthen delivery platforms in up to 25 African countries, address multidrug-resistant malaria in three programs in Southeast Asia, and support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. In close coordination with the Global Fund and other key partners, the PMI will strengthen the capacity of host country national malaria control programs to expand the use of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures and will rapidly expand country capacity to collect, analyze and use data to optimize program impact. In conjunction with multilateral donors, PMI funding will also support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticide-based tools, and other malaria-related research.
- **Vulnerable Children (\$25.0 million):** FY 2023 resources will support USAID’s Displaced Children and Orphans Fund by providing assistance for the care and protection of vulnerable children, particularly those who are outside of family care or who are at risk of losing family care and protection. Activities will promote healthy child development, support reforms to national systems for children’s care, and strengthen child-protection policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children. Funding will also support USAID’s Child Blindness Program to reduce childhood blindness and improve eye health. Activities include screening, vision correction through surgery, distribution of eyeglasses or other appropriate treatments, training of community workers to perform screenings and refractions, and the training of doctors and nurses in related pediatric surgical care.

Combating Infectious Disease Threats (\$1,469.5 million, of which \$1,219.5 million is in GHP-USAID and \$250.0 million is in GHP-State):

As the COVID-19 pandemic illustrates, diseases know no borders in an increasingly interconnected world. With the FY 2023 resources requested, the United States will continue to combat infectious diseases, which not only pose significant threats not only to health, livelihoods, and governance, but also to regional and international health security. The request will support public health diagnostic, surveillance, workforce, and response systems, which are critical to reducing mortality and morbidity and ensuring health security by minimizing the impact of both endemic and epidemic-prone infectious diseases. U.S. government efforts will focus on combating tuberculosis (TB) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), as well as implementing the United States Global Health Security Strategy to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats.

- **Tuberculosis (\$350.0 million):** With FY 2023 resources, USAID will continue to lead the U.S. government’s efforts to combat tuberculosis (TB) globally, and programs will directly support

implementation of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) High Level Meeting (HLM) on TB and the President's National Action Plan for Combating Drug Resistant Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of almost two million each year; it is also one of the top ten killers of people globally from all causes. In partnership with private and public donors, USAID will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and TB/HIV co-infection. U.S. assistance will strengthen the commitment and capacity of countries to support access to, and delivery of, high-quality patient-centered care; prevention of TB transmission; and acceleration of research and innovation. U.S. bilateral assistance leverages both domestic resources in high-burden countries, as well as the Global Fund's TB resources, in support of evidence-based approaches to achieve national TB strategic plans and HLM TB targets. USAID supports a competitive market for quality-assured TB and MDR-TB drugs, as well as diagnostics and other commodities, including through the innovative Global Drug Facility.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) (\$114.5 million):** With FY 2023 funding, USAID will support preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths. U.S.-supported programs use an integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that targets affected communities and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID will work closely with global partners to support community and school-based mass drug administration for all eligible people at risk; ensure access to quality pharmaceuticals; standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating the impact of NTD programs in multi-disease settings. Assistance will prioritize sustained and expanded scale-up of NTD treatments in 27 currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO elimination goals. Assistance will complement country programs with strategic investments in research to address barriers to achieving elimination.
- **Health Resilience Fund (HRF) (\$10.0 million):** The HRF will support cross-cutting health systems strengthening in challenging environments or countries emerging from crisis. It will provide flexible, no-year funding to ensure basic health services are accessible to those most in need and to build more resilient health services and systems. Activities would focus on six key areas: support for health service delivery, the global health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines, health systems financing, and governance. These resources will strengthen key institutions and infrastructure to prevent the loss of development gains during a crisis.
- **Global Health Security (\$995.0 million, of which \$745.0 million is in GHP-USAID and \$250.0 million is in GHP-State):** To build upon the global COVID-19 response and strengthen global health security, the FY 2023 request includes funding for Global Health Security (GHS). In direct alignment with U.S. national security priorities, USAID's GHS program builds better preparedness for current and future health threats, including through the Global Health Security Strategy (GHSS) and the implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS), to ensure that systems are in place to: prevent avoidable outbreaks; detect threats early; and, respond rapidly and effectively when outbreaks occur.

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that countries must be better equipped to rapidly detect and effectively respond to new infectious disease threats and stop them from becoming epidemics or pandemics. At the same time, countries need to take measures—including surveillance, infection prevention and control, vaccination, and biosafety measures—to prevent avoidable outbreaks. To build resilience for future epidemics and pandemics, USAID will expand and establish GHS capacity-building programs in additional countries. This will enable these

countries to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks and other critical infectious disease threats to prevent them becoming national or global emergencies. Recognizing the importance of the link between animal health, human health, and the environment, USAID— in partnership with other nations, international organizations, and public and private stakeholders—will strive to strengthen country systems and capacities to address animal and human health address zoonotic threats diseases at the national, regional, and community levels; strengthen laboratory and surveillance capabilities to detect infectious disease threats; improve risk communication in communities; help prevent, detect, and reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistant pathogens; and strengthen the knowledge base around the drivers of spillover of zoonotic infectious diseases. USAID will draw upon the Agency’s multi-sectoral capabilities in addressing infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever.

This request includes \$250.0 million in funding through GHP-USAID for contributions to support multilateral initiatives leading the global COVID response through the Act-Accelerator platform. It also includes \$250.0 million in GHP-State to support a new health security financing mechanism, being developed alongside U.S. partners and allies, to ensure global readiness to respond to the next outbreak.

This request includes \$90.0 million in non-expiring funds to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund to ensure that USAID can quickly and effectively respond to emerging infectious disease outbreaks posing severe threats to human health.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Development Assistance	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,075,097	4,769,787	1,269,787	694,690

The FY 2023 Development Assistance (DA) request of \$4,769.8 million represents a significant commitment to mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change, respond to the secondary and tertiary impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, address the root causes of irregular migration, and advance democratic values and principles. The request elevates education and economic growth programs that promote food security and resilient partners, and champions universal values of equity and inclusion for all. Additionally, this request will support anti-corruption efforts by investing in new economic growth activities to address corruption and improve government service delivery to areas experiencing political transition.

Africa (\$1,619.5 million): The request will advance key Administration priorities by increasing global prosperity, tackling the climate crisis, investing in civil society and strengthening long-standing political, economic, and cultural connections. Specifically, the request includes an increase to address climate change; to protect key natural resources; to increase the use of clean energy; and to strengthen sustainable livelihoods in Africa. The request also includes funding for Power Africa to strengthen the enabling environment and institutional frameworks with host country governments; attract greater private investment into the clean power sector; create investment opportunities for U.S. companies to introduce innovative technologies; and advance critical power sector generation and distribution projects in order to address the challenge of energy poverty, climate change, and electricity access across sub-Saharan Africa.

Additionally, the request includes funding to advance the Prosper Africa initiative, which brings together the full range of U.S. government resources to increase U.S. - African trade and investment, including in the Build Back Better World (B3W) priority sectors of climate, digital connectivity, and health security, while integrating gender equity and equality goals. Prosper Africa connects U.S. and African businesses and investors with new trade and investment opportunities and U.S. government tools to advance those opportunities, empowering them with market insights, transaction support, and solutions to strengthen business climates. Prosper Africa works to advance equitable access to the benefits of trade and investment, harnessing the power of small businesses, with a special focus on those led by women and members of the African Diaspora. Funds will be used to mobilize billions of dollars of investment in Africa and support thousands of jobs for both African and American workers. Assistance will also be used to promote transparency and improve the business enabling environment to foster competitiveness and open markets and reduce opportunities for corruption that are associated with engagement from PRC actors. These efforts will be scaled up with the new USAID Africa Trade and Investment program.

The request includes support for water, agriculture and food security activities to increase household food availability and access to basic water and sanitation services, as well as income through increased agriculture and livestock productivity that reduces food and water insecurity while promoting stability and sustainable use of natural resources among African nations. Assistance will also improve climate

resilience and climate mitigation by providing more access to climate finance to the communities most in need, expanding climate service and information for all sectors impacted by climate change to improve decision making, and working to prevent greenhouse gas emissions from entering the atmosphere through land conservation and sustainable land use practices. Funding will also support democracy programming to improve the rule of law, respect for human rights, and good governance, and combat nature crimes (criminal forms of logging, mining, fishing, wildlife trade, and land conversion) by building accountable institutions, promoting transparency, and preventing and resolving conflict including violent extremism, to ensure sustainable long-term investments and development gains. Assistance will also support the core Summit for Democracy lines of effort including supporting free and independent media, fighting corruption, bolstering democratic reformers, advancing technology for democracy, and defending free and fair elections and political processes. Funding will also promote equitable access to education and learning outcomes for children and youth. Strengthening systems, leveraging partnerships and resources using data and evidence, and engaging local institutions will improve the quality of basic education, vocational training, and higher education to leverage the potential, leadership, and other skills of Africa's growing youth population. Funding for the Young Africa Leaders Initiative (YALI) will support in-person and online training, networking, and professional development opportunities within four Regional Leadership Centers to serve as a place for young African leaders to collaborate on the continent. . Funding will also support efforts to foster the growth of open, inclusive, and secure digital ecosystems in Africa. The new President's initiative of Digital Transformation in Africa will expand affordable and inclusive digital connectivity and improve the livelihoods and economic well-being for Africans through digital technologies. Digital programming will also help promote inclusion and resilience, align with internationally-accepted best practices in transparency and governance, and empower citizens to exercise their rights while mitigating the risks posed by digital technology.

East Asia and Pacific (\$507.7 million, including funding for USAID Asia Regional): The DA request revitalizes alliances, partnerships, and multilateral institutions to advance a free and open Indo-Pacific. U.S. assistance programs will reassert forward-looking global leadership and engage the PRC from a position of confidence and strength, build strong civil society actors, foster democratic institutions and human rights, combat climate change, support gender equity and equality and improve natural resource management. The request catalyzes public-private partnerships including investments in clean energy and digital technology. Resources will continue to support basic and higher education.

Regional programming for Southeast Asia, the Mekong region, and the Pacific Islands will address transnational challenges including transborder natural resource issues and biodiversity, regional energy connectivity, and gender inequities. Topline increases in Indonesia, Laos, Papua New Guinea, the Pacific Islands and Vietnam will expand investments to address climate change. These increases for climate will serve to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, bolster resilience to future changes in climate, and address energy security challenges. In Burma, Cambodia, and Laos, the request seeks to advance democratic governance and the rule of law, bolster civil society groups, promote basic and higher education, and support human rights. By investing in climate, gender equity, and governance and institutions across the region, the DA request builds stability in a region of vital interest to U.S. security and prosperity and global economic growth.

Near East (\$20.2 million): The DA request for the USAID Middle East Regional (MER) office will bridge gaps in bilateral programs through investments in technical experts, innovation, and applied research and assessments crossing sectors and countries. Requested funds will address major regional issues such as climate change; economic malaise; the second-order effects of COVID-19; countering malign actors; and deficits in democracy, human rights, and transparent governance. DA funds will also support analytical and research services to address barriers to quality education and student learning in the Near East, particularly for vulnerable groups.

South and Central Asia (\$302.2 million): DA funding for South Asia will promote sustainable development to resist harmful economic practices and unsustainable debt. Funding will also combat climate change by increasing investments in clean energy and adaptation to climate risks. The funding increase for India supports India's role as a regional leader by increasing clean energy and other climate programming. Funds will also advance investments in the digital economy. Assistance will combat increasing authoritarianism, bolster human rights and strengthen civil society participation and democratic governance. Resources will continue to support basic and higher education activities as well as advance gender equity and equality. In Nepal, funds will support economic growth, combat climate change, bolster civil society and strengthen independent media, and invest in basic education. Funds will also support investments in agriculture and food security. Programming in Bangladesh will include strengthening democratic governance, combating climate change, supporting Rohingya host communities, and investing in agriculture and food security.

Western Hemisphere (\$865.9 million): The request will advance the Administration's goals of reinvigorating U.S. leadership abroad by strengthening our partnerships and standing behind our closest allies in the Americas. The request will confront the regional effects of climate change and expand economic prosperity and development opportunities, while helping our neighbors invest in good governance and democratic institutions. Programs will also address irregular hemispheric migration in the region, root causes, legal pathways, and integration of long-term Venezuelan migrants. In Central America funding will expand support for programs that focus on economic opportunity, human rights, poverty reduction, and violence prevention, including gender-based violence.

In support of the Root Causes Strategy, the request includes funding across all accounts consistent with the President's commitment to provide \$4 billion in foreign assistance to Central America over four years. As a comprehensive strategy to address the root causes of irregular migration, the request includes support for anti-corruption, good governance, economic opportunity, security, and expanding reintegration assistance for migrants and programs targeting regional trade and investment. This comprehensive strategy also supports a regional response to climate change, building resilience to disasters, assisting at-risk populations with employment and education, and expanding job creation and growth opportunities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, while empowering local organizations in these countries to address the drivers of irregular migration to the United States.

In Colombia, requested funding will continue support for peace implementation, access to justice services, citizen participation, and human rights. In Peru, the request assists the Peruvian government's three-pronged effort to combat illicit drugs by providing alternative development programs. Programs will also strengthen governance with a focus on anti-corruption and respond to climate change by improving environmental and natural resource management of the Amazon. The request also significantly increases support for climate change and disaster resilience in the Caribbean. In Haiti, funds will support activities to restore Haiti's democratic institutions, counter insecurity, support community-based migrant reintegration, and strengthen civil society, and continue programs that promote resilience and protect Haiti's natural resources.

USAID Pillar Bureaus (\$1,426.7 million): The request will support the development of resilient, democratic societies; enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; build human capital; and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable. In addition to funding programs in various countries, funds will support programming and technical services that: contribute to peace and stability through programs, funding, and technical services focusing on social, communal, and political aspects of crises and political transition via funding for the Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization. The request will also advance inclusive, equitable and prosperous societies via funding for the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI). Funding for DDI will support key priorities including: environment

and energy in support of the Agency's forthcoming Climate Change Strategy; democracy, human rights, and governance, with particular attention to combatting democratic backsliding, including through work under the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal; anti-corruption, a core U.S. National Security interest under the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption; education, emphasizing response to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; digital development in support of USAID's Digital Strategy; economic growth with attention to opening new markets and private sector engagement; the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund (GEEA) in line with the forthcoming U.S. Government Gender Strategy; inclusive development, ensuring the rights, safety and well-being of marginalized and underrepresented groups; partnerships to advance the Administration's localization, diversity and inclusion goals; and innovation and research to enhance response to global development challenges.

Funding for the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security will advance agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, climate adaptation, and water security and sanitation to support inclusive, resilient societies. The request will support the implementation of the updated Global Food Security Strategy and Feed the Future Initiative through agriculture research efforts, support to critical partners, and the provision of technical assistance to field-based programs, the global implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy and the USAID Resilience Policy through field support, innovative research, and partnerships, and support increased access to safe and reliable drinking water services through investments in water infrastructure and strengthening water service in urban and rural areas worldwide. In addition, funding for the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security will support partner countries to scale up their adaptation capacity and enhance the overall climate resilience of development programming. The request will also support USAID's policy and strategy implementation, monitoring, and evaluation efforts via funding for its Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning; and support assistance to the field, development information, partner vetting, visa compliance, and development communications through funding for USAID Program Management Initiatives.

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$127.5 million requested within DA, of which \$27.5 million requested centrally): The CPMIF will strengthen the Administration's efforts to support our partners in the strategic competition with the People's Republic of China (PRC) in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on current efforts to support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. Funds will help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and coercive economic practices that undercut our advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Disaster Assistance	4,395,362	4,395,362	4,682,362	4,699,362	304,000	17,000
Enduring	2,481,321	2,481,321	4,682,362	4,699,362	2,218,041	17,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,914,041	1,914,041	-	-	-1,914,041	-
Additional Funding ¹	-	400,000	-	-	-	-

¹/ FY 2022 Additional Funding level includes \$400.0 million from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-43)

The FY 2023 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$4,699.4 million will provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world. With IDA funds, the United States saves lives, alleviates human suffering, and reduces the physical, social, and economic impacts of rapid and slow onset disasters by supporting at-risk populations to build resilience. This request, along with resources requested through the Food for Peace Title II and Migration and Refugee Assistance accounts, will maintain U.S. leadership in humanitarian response worldwide.

The requested IDA resources will be managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Complex protracted conflicts, increasingly frequent and more severe natural disasters, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable combine to drive unprecedented levels of humanitarian need worldwide. As the lead Federal coordinator for international disaster assistance, BHA maintains a strong and effective global response system prepared for rapid activation and response to emergency needs worldwide. By leveraging all available authorities and resources, BHA responds to crises with agility and addresses the underlying vulnerabilities of communities in need.

Humanitarian interventions work across multiple sectors to support populations in need based on expert analyses of local contexts. Programming includes but is not limited to emergency food assistance, nutrition, shelter, protection, disaster risk reduction, water/sanitation/hygiene, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihood support. IDA investments promote early recovery, build resilience, and reduce risk in communities vulnerable to recurrent humanitarian crises.

With IDA resources, BHA will support innovative programming and a coordinated humanitarian response to crises including those in Afghanistan, Northern Ethiopia, Ukraine, Yemen, Syria, and Venezuela. In the first months of FY 2022 alone, BHA responded to floods in Malawi and Malaysia, a typhoon in the Philippines, a volcanic eruption in Tonga, drought in Angola and Mauritania, and the ongoing drought in East Africa. In addition to addressing other vulnerable populations, IDA resources support emergency food assistance for refugees. The contingency nature of the IDA account allows for flexibility to support the full range of humanitarian assistance activities, and respond to new emergencies and protracted crises as they arise.

BHA's programs are integrated and multi-sectoral in nature, drawing on the full spectrum of authorities and funding available to design programs to meet the needs of people affected by conflict, climate change, and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. IDA resources also support the full suite of market-based food assistance modalities - local, regional, and international procurement; food vouchers; and cash transfers for food - while providing complementary programming to meet the full spectrum of humanitarian needs. The flexibility to work across a broad range of modalities is a necessity when working in rapidly shifting humanitarian contexts. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multisectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and always with the dignity of the people we are trying to help in mind. The FY 2023 request, coupled with the revision and reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act, will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2023 and beyond.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Transition Initiatives	92,043	92,043	92,043	102,000	9,957	9,957

The FY 2023 request of \$102.0 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy.

TI funding will support catalytic programs managed by USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) that target political crises, prevent and mitigate conflict, and address stabilization needs in countries critical to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast and flexible short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding targets priority countries where USAID/OTI engages quickly and robustly, often where other funds are less readily available.

COMPLEX CRISES FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Complex Crises Fund ¹	30,000	30,000	60,000	40,000	10,000	-20,000

¹/ The FY 2023 level excludes \$10.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year funds.

The FY 2023 request of \$40.0 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will be used to support programs and activities that prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen events, and complex crises overseas, including activities implementing the Global Fragility Strategy, and contribute to U.S. foreign policy or national security goals. Managed by USAID’s Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID/CPS), CCF programs target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability. Funds are also used to support activities that prevent conflict and respond to unanticipated opportunities to build peace and advance democratic progress in fragile contexts. Projects aim to address and prevent conflict, violence and instability through a whole-of-government approach, including host government participation, as well as other partner resources. CCF can also be used to support programs that help to create the conditions for longer-term development. The request also proposes a \$10.0 million cancellation in prior year funding to address high carryover balances.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Economic Support Fund ^{1,2,3}	3,151,963	3,078,963	4,260,231	4,122,463	970,500	-137,768
Additional Funding ⁴	9,375,000	-	-	-	-9,375,000	-

1/ The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account to the ESF account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

2/ Excludes \$75.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.

3/ Excludes \$15.0 million in proposed PY cancellations in the FY 2022 Request.

4/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level include \$700.0 million from Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L. 116-260) and \$8,675.0 million from ARPA (P.L. 117-2).

The FY 2023 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of \$4,122.5 million will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs.

Africa (\$32.6 million): The request will advance partnerships in Africa by strengthening democratic institutions, advancing peace and security, countering violent extremism, promoting trade and commercial ties, and creating an enabling environment for investment to support economic development. In addition to bilateral efforts, this request will support regional programs within State Africa Regional for activities such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT), the Africa Regional Democracy Fund, and the Ambassador’s Special Self-Help program along with economic growth programs. These programs will advance Women, Peace and Security activities, women’s economic empowerment, and counter malign influence from the Government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC). The request will also reinforce the United States’ continued partnership with the African Union.

East Asia and Pacific (\$116.9 million): The request revitalizes alliances, partnerships, and multilateral institutions to advance a free and open, connected, prosperous, and resilient Indo-Pacific. U.S. assistance will reassert forward-looking global leadership and enable the United States to engage the People’s Republic of China (PRC) from a position of confidence and strength. Programs will demonstrate U.S. leadership through efforts to combat climate change, build resilience against cyber threats and disinformation, foster democracy resilience and human rights, support infrastructure development and natural resource management, and advance gender equity and equality in the region.

Europe and Eurasia (\$18.0 million): Assistance to region will support efforts to counter foreign malign influence, as well as foster economic resilience in Greenland through industry and entrepreneurship opportunities. Assistance in Greenland will also support exchanges of best practices, including technical assistance in key industries, and strengthening institutions and communities. Funds supporting efforts to counter PRC malign influence will focus on projects that counter unfair and illegal trade practices and cyber theft, and projects that advance clean energy innovation and investigative journalism. Funds would also support new regional initiatives, including projects to assist emerging economies in the Western Balkans and Eurasia; activities to support investigative journalism to help uncover foreign entities that are behind purchases of and investments in strategic assets; projects to advance clean energy innovation and responsible, secure, and safe use of nuclear power; and projects to support the development of effective national cybersecurity strategies in the Western Balkans, Eurasia, and Central Asia.

Near East (\$2,033.4 million): The request will support the Administration’s efforts to advance a stable and prosperous Middle East and North Africa and to strengthen U.S. allies and partners in the region, promote inclusive economic growth, sound governance, human rights, resilient health systems, and strong democratic institutions and processes. Assistance counters Iran’s malign actions and prioritizes strategic competition with the PRC and Russia, while deepening U.S. commitments to key allies and partners across the region, such as Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. The request sustains assistance to the Palestinian people, furthering the Administration’s goal to support a negotiated two-state solution, and continues support for the Middle East Partnership for Peace program to advance peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza. Assistance improves resilience to shocks like COVID-19 and the climate crisis, while empowering women, youth, and marginalized populations disproportionately impacted by these challenges. Assistance will enable the United States to work with international and regional partners, including the 84-member Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, to mitigate the effects of ongoing conflicts destabilizing the region such as Syria and Yemen; supports efforts to bring stability, security, and effective governance to areas emerging from conflict such as Libya; and delivers vital assistance to the people of Lebanon as they undergo sustained economic and political crises. The request provides robust funding to support vulnerable populations across the region, including Iraq, Syria, and Yemen, many of whom are recovering from the devastation caused by ISIS, al-Qa’ida, and other terrorist organizations. The Administration will invest in sustainable multilateral approaches that focus on solving shared problems while also investing in education, strengthening civil society, anti-corruption, transparent governance, and efforts to prevent democratic backsliding.

South and Central Asia (\$322.6 million): The request will support core national security objectives across South Asia, by addressing the challenges of climate change, supporting the economic recovery from COVID-19, revitalizing U.S. alliances and partnerships in the region, and promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific. Activities in and for the South Asia region will counter the actions of external and increasing authoritarian actors in the region by strengthening transparent governance, civil society participation, and independent media, as well as supporting the environment and the effective management of natural resources and other climate programming. Activities will help to ensure gender equity and women’s economic advancement, foster innovation and economic competitiveness, and promote private sector growth and trade expansion. Assistance will help foster innovation and strengthen economic competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific and bilateral programs will promote clean and renewable energy, adaptation to climate change, and the effective management of natural resources. In Afghanistan, U.S. civilian assistance programs will support the Afghan people by reducing Afghanistan’s reliance on humanitarian assistance and addressing the impacts of the economic challenges by funding aimed at bolstering critical sectors, namely health, education, food security, and livelihoods. In addition, targeted support will be provided to civil society organizations, with a focus on efforts that protect women and girls and promote human rights more broadly. Targeted assistance for Pakistan will increase stability along the border with Afghanistan and strengthen democratic governance, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province; promote the generation and use of clean energy and activities that address the negative impacts of climate change; expand private sector economic growth through increased trade and investment; and advance gender equity and women’s empowerment.

Western Hemisphere (\$535.5 million): The request will invest in programs that build economic resilience, democratic stability, and citizen security in the region. ESF programs will advance Administration priorities to support democracy and good governance, economic growth and development, manage regional migration, and deliver on the Administration’s historic climate commitment. Activities will address the root causes of irregular hemispheric migration, including through promoting regional prosperity and economic resilience and combating corruption and insecurity – problems made exponentially worse by COVID-19 and its severe economic impact in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Central America, the request supports the Administration’s Root Causes Strategy through citizen

security and economic resilience initiatives. The request sustains programs in Colombia to expand access to justice, create economic alternatives to coca cultivation and support climate smart agriculture; and support the integration of Venezuelan migrants into host communities. In Venezuela, these funds will strengthen diverse democratic actors to exercise their rights of free speech and assembly and defend democratic principles. The request also supports programs in Mexico to address corruption and promote human rights; expands our work in combating climate change through reducing emissions; and promotes economic opportunities, especially in southern Mexico.

Functional Bureaus and Offices (\$624.0 million): In addition to funding programs in priority countries, ESF resources will enable State Department and USAID efforts to prevent conflict, counter violent extremism, promote the rights and empowerment of women and girls, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, implement the Strategy required by the Women, Peace, and Security Act, empower local civil society to advocate for resilient democratic institutions, and protect human rights via the funding requested for the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO); Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT); Office for Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI); and Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL). The ESF request also includes funding for the Gender Equity and Equality Action (GEEA) fund, which will be implemented by USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI) and S/GWI to support gender equality and women’s empowerment through technical assistance, training, and evaluation. The ESF request will further contribute to implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in support of Summit for Democracy goals.

Funding requested for the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB), Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR), Office of Global Partnerships (GP), and the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) and the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate (SPEC) will enable the U.S. government to play a leading role in combatting climate change, promoting alternatives to the malign influence of strategic competitors, and encouraging sustainable development and economic growth.

Finally, funding requested for the Global Engagement Center (R/GEC) will support efforts to expose and deny global disinformation and propaganda efforts that aim to undermine the policies, security, and stability of the United States, its allies, and its partners; funding for the newly established Cyberspace the Digital Policy Bureau (CDP) will advance U.S. leadership through information and communications technology (ICT) and cyber capacity building programming that will promote an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.

Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund (\$250.0 million): The Department and USAID will support the Administration’s Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative with a Fund that will support the development of high-standard infrastructure in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in the areas of climate, health, digital connectivity, and gender equity and equality. The Department and USAID will collaborate with the private sector and other partners to support infrastructure for inclusive economic growth, while raising labor and environmental standards; promoting transparency, governance, and anti-corruption measures; and providing a compelling case for our model of development.

Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$127.5 million requested within ESF, of which \$42.5 million requested centrally): The CPMIF will strengthen the Administration’s efforts to support our partners in the strategic competition with the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. CPMIF will build on current efforts to support the Administration’s goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by state and non-state actors. Funds will help confront unfair and illegal trade practices, cyber theft, and coercive economic practices abroad that undercut access to favorable advanced and emerging technologies and seek to erode our strategic advantage and national competitiveness.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$75.0 million): This funding will support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) to adopt a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. The State Department and USAID will use these funds to directly address fragility, including those driven by climate concerns. Funding will support context specific efforts to strengthen social cohesion, including gender inclusion and equity for underserved communities, combat corruption, protect human rights, promote conflict reduction and reconciliation, engage private-sector actors in peacebuilding, and reinforce critical governance reforms, as well as enable international coordination and monitoring evaluation and learning. Funding will seek to anticipate and prevent conflict, support inclusive, locally-driven, political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas, engage external partners in U.S. efforts, and improve and integrate interagency capabilities.

Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCCF) (\$25.0 million): This request will support funding for the GCCF, a trust fund operated by the World Bank using donor-provided contributions. Co-financing from the GCCF allows middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations to access multilateral development bank loans at more concessional terms, enabling those countries to address the development challenges of forced displacement. Funding the GCCF is an important demonstration of U.S. support for refugee populations and an acknowledgement of the challenges confronting both refugee and host communities. Countries currently eligible for support from the GCCF are Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Enhancing Cooperation with Atlantic Basin Partners (\$47.0 million): The United States has interests and challenges in common with Atlantic littoral nations on four continents and cross-regional cooperation toward shared objectives is a U.S. Government priority. This request will support efforts to build a diplomatic mechanism to bring together nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean around shared principles and cooperation on maritime security, economy, and environmental protection. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better able to work together to uphold the rule of law and address the challenges we face.

DEMOCRACY FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Democracy Fund	290,700	290,700	290,700	290,700	-	-

The Democracy Fund (DF) FY 2023 request of \$290.7 million supports democracy, human rights, and governance (DRG) as a critical component of defending U.S. national security, fostering economic opportunities for Americans, and asserting U.S. leadership and influence abroad. DRG programming will help build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent, and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The request funds programs that build the capacity of local organizations and governments; preserve and expand respect for democratic principles and citizen-centered governance; and respond to political transitions, restrictive civic space, and crises. The request funds DRG programs that build respect for human rights and inclusive development and governance as well as those that promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls.

USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (USAID/DDI) (\$100.0 million): The funding in the request will enable USAID/DDI Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance to provide strategic support to unanticipated political openings, transitions, and critical development opportunities that strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and government transparency; strengthen citizen-centered governance; advance human rights; address restrictions on civic space and strengthen civil society and civic education; and promote free and fair electoral processes that are competitive and peaceful. The request includes support for ending gender-based violence, promoting the rights of members of marginalized groups, including fostering inclusive development across a range of underserved communities, and countering authoritarianism as strategic and programmatic priorities.

State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) (\$190.7 million): This request supports the Biden-Harris Administration’s foreign policy priorities of promoting and defending democracy globally, to include efforts to counter authoritarianism; promote human rights; and meaningfully address diversity, equity, and inclusion as core elements of good governance. DRL will advance pressing democracy and governance priorities globally, including empowering civil society activists and human rights defenders in their efforts to promote rule of law, freedom of expression, and other vital fundamental freedoms; supporting free and fair, and representative, elections; promoting the human rights of vulnerable persons, including LGBTQI+ persons, women, and persons with disabilities; supporting Internet freedom; advancing anti-corruption and transparency; strengthening transitional justice processes; supporting independent media; and combatting closing spaces. The request will also support DRL’s implementation of the Presidential Initiative for Democratic Renewal in response to Summit for Democracy goals.

ASSISTANCE TO EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Assistance to Eastern Europe and Central Asia ¹	770,334	768,334	788,929	984,429	214,095	195,500

¹The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

The Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) FY 2023 request of \$984.4 million will advance U.S. national security priorities by supporting countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia as they face intensified Russian aggression and malign influence and severe economic disruption as a result of Russia’s war on Ukraine. The global condemnation of Russia’s unjustified and unprovoked actions demands new U.S. leadership efforts and strengthened partnerships and alliances. Foreign assistance funded efforts will advance U.S. interests by supporting our allies and partners in the region on their paths toward democracy, Euro-Atlantic integration, and open market economies while building their capacity to counter actions from external foreign actors. Funding will support programs focused on democracy, anti-corruption, and rule of law; build capacity to counter disinformation, strengthen civil society, independent media, and good governance; counter trafficking in persons (TIP) and gender-based violence (GBV); enhance cyber and energy security; fight climate change; and support economic diversification, development, and post-pandemic recovery.

Europe and Eurasia (\$836.2 million): The request for Europe and Eurasia will build countries’ resilience to foreign malign influence and advance Euro-Atlantic integration, while addressing the threat posed by Russia to European security and the growing challenges from the People’s Republic of China, including predatory economic engagement. Funding will support programs focused on defending democracy, rule of law, advancing human rights and gender equality, fighting corruption, and countering authoritarianism. Programs will work to support allies and partners as they respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and implement measures to address the secondary impacts of the pandemic throughout all sectors of the economy and society. Programs will support free and fair media, civil society, energy diversification and infrastructure, cyber security, and economic development. The FY 2023 request maintains high levels of support for Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, and the Western Balkans, while supporting the democratic aspirations of the Belarusian people and promoting peace through regional engagement in the South Caucasus. Regional highlights include:

- Georgia (\$88.0 million):** U.S. assistance will support Georgia’s democratic development, economic development, and Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as build resilience to counter Kremlin malign influence. Funding will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; support efforts led by Georgian civil society to advance democratic and economic development; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media; promote political pluralism; support reconciliation efforts including in Abkhazia and South Ossetia; increase energy security and advance clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development and diversification; advance digitalization and strengthen cyber security and resilience; expand private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity; and attract foreign investment. Increased funding will help enhance energy security and cybersecurity, as well as economic opportunities and integration for populations susceptible to Russian malign influence.

- Moldova (\$47.9 million):** U.S. assistance will support reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and to mitigate vulnerabilities to Kremlin malign influence. Funding will support ongoing reforms to improve governance and expand decentralization; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law and judicial reform; address corruption; advance digitalization and strengthen cybersecurity and resilience; bolster civil society, civic activism, independent media, and improve the integrity of electoral processes. The United States will provide increased support for Moldova's integration with European energy markets, as well as private-sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova strengthens market linkages with the West and looks to increase transparent and high-standard foreign investment.
- Ukraine (\$420.0 million):** U.S. assistance will support Ukraine as it defends itself against the further invasion by Russia by providing increased economic and security assistance to help ensure continuity of government functions, promote the resilience of the Ukrainian people, and assist it in defending its territorial integrity. Funding will support energy and cyber security investments and technical assistance, including those needed to protect critical government services, industries and infrastructure; efforts to counter disinformation; initiatives to document and hold perpetrators accountable for human rights abuses and potential war crimes and build a basis for future peace and reconciliation efforts contributions to reconstruction efforts, and support for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) efforts to promote security and stability in Ukraine, including through the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM). Where possible, funds will also continue to promote democratic and economic reforms; support civil society, decentralization, access to unbiased information, and judicial reform; improve climate governance and climate resilient practices; and encourage clean energy investment. Funds will also support efforts to combat vaccine hesitancy and disinformation and post-pandemic response and preparedness.
- Western Balkans (\$106.2 million):** U.S. assistance to Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, North Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro will support EU-accession related reforms and efforts to counter Russian and PRC influence and disinformation, all with an emphasis on advancing rule of law and government transparency, countering corruption, boosting civil society activism, and ensuring a vibrant independent media sector. Programs will engage and empower local government and youth to catalyze local economic growth, stem brain drain and promote reconciliation among different ethnic groups. Programs will also enhance accountability of government through greater fiscal transparency and provide skills to citizens to motivate representatives to be responsive to civil society. Funding will promote private sector led economic growth, energy security including clean energy, cyber security, a sound financial and regulatory environment required for investment and will back the EU facilitated dialogue to normalize relations between Kosovo and Serbia. These investments will also spur economic recovery in the wake of COVID-19.
- Europe and Eurasia Regional (\$108.7 million):** U.S. assistance will support allies and partners as they counter Russian disinformation and resist intensified Russian aggression, against democracy, human rights, global order, rule of law, and peaceful coexistence. U.S. assistance will support programs that diversify green energy sources and reduce reliance on Russian energy, promote democratic resilience and help alleviate the strain on European governments and local communities which are assisting refugees resulting from Russia's unprovoked, unjustified, and preplanned further invasion of Ukraine; support initiatives to counter corruption and advance

economic and democratic transition in the region; promote sub-regional cooperation and economic integration, especially in the Western Balkans; support cross-border energy linkages; promote civil society development and networks; foster professional investigative journalism, particularly through regional journalist networks; and leverage transition experience and resources from other donors, including former foreign assistance recipients. Assistance will include regional programs to counter malign influence, especially in the areas of investment screening and digitalization. Programs will support the belief that people everywhere deserve a government that supports an open marketplace of ideas, transparent and accountable governance, equal treatment under the law, and the ability of citizens to exercise their rights without fear of retribution. Funding will support opportunities for direct interactions, including through peer-to-peer, educational, cultural, and other regional programs that provide exchanges of best practices and ideas on themes of mutual interest. Funds will also support regional challenges including maintaining stability and encouraging peace in the South Caucasus through building people-to-people ties and developing a shared vision of a peaceful future.

Central Asia (\$148.3 million): In Central Asia, funding will support the implementation of the Central Asia Strategy and the C5+1 regional diplomatic platform, which brings together the United States and five Central Asian countries to work on shared objectives, while also bolstering U.S. efforts related to the situation in Afghanistan and addressing the long-term consequences of sanctions on Russia. Assistance resources will support U.S. objectives of a sovereign, stable, and independent region that can make its own political and economic decisions independent of external actors, especially in light of Russian aggression toward Ukraine. Funding prioritizes support for strengthening democracy, human rights and governance, combating climate change, investments in agriculture, basic and higher education; and support for gender equity and equality. Regional highlights include:

- **Uzbekistan (\$31.4 million):** U.S. assistance will continue to support Uzbekistan’s sweeping reform efforts. Funding in the education sector will help the Government of Uzbekistan’s efforts to modernize its basic education system and produce English-speaking and IT-literate graduates. Funding will also advance systemic rule of law reforms, including comprehensive anti-corruption measures intended to combat corruption across the government, which are critical to restoring citizens’ faith in government. U.S. assistance will facilitate economic sector reforms, including development of capital markets, tax administration, and management of critical resources, which, in concert with anticorruption reforms, will improve the business climate for foreign direct investment (FDI), critical to reducing its economic reliance on Russia. U.S. assistance also will strengthen civil society and independent media.
- **Tajikistan (\$29.0 million):** Tajikistan faces security challenges and loss of trade opportunities on its southern border with Afghanistan. Tajikistan is also experiencing economic repercussions from lost Russian remittances and other sanction-related impacts. U.S. assistance is critical to help maintain Tajikistan’s agricultural sector and related supply chains. Programs will also increase U.S. engagement with Tajikistan’s educational institutions, promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles, and promote independent media.
- **Central Asia Regional (\$58.0 million):** U.S. assistance will support assistance projects across the C5+1 platform’s thematic pillars – economics, energy and environment, and security, address the long-term economic impact of sanctions on Russia, and support U.S. efforts related to the situation in Afghanistan. Funding will also support energy and border security, and increase economic growth and trade within the region and more broadly. Specific activities include improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders; addressing the effects of climate change by increasing cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources; improving governance along trade and transit corridors; leveraging English language programs to

advance U.S. policy objectives; and countering violent extremism. Funding will also support the OSCE to advance U.S. foreign policy goals, such as the promotion of democracy and human rights. This regional programming complements bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political pressures due to Russian and Chinese influence.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,432,000	3,432,000	3,845,000	3,912,000	480,000	67,000
Enduring	1,730,583	1,730,583	3,845,000	3,912,000	2,181,417	67,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,701,417	1,701,417	-	-	-1,701,417	-
Additional Funding ^{1,2}	600,000	415,000	-	-	-600,000	-

1/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level includes \$500.0 million from ARPA (P.L. 117-2), and \$100.0 million from ESS (P.L. 117-31)

2/ FY 2022 Additional Funding includes \$415.0 million from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L. 117-43)

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State that, along with USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM’s mission is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted and forcibly displaced people around the world. PRM provides life-saving assistance and protection to people in some of the world’s most vulnerable situations, including refugees, victims of conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, and works to achieve durable solutions for the millions of forcibly displaced people across the globe, including through refugee resettlement in the United States. PRM-funded activities support U.S. strategic foreign policy objectives and contribute to regional stability.

In partnership with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in responding to complex humanitarian situations with regional and global impact, assisting citizens of Afghanistan, Burma, Ethiopia, Iraq, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. MRA funding also plays a role in the U.S. Government’s comprehensive approach to collaboratively manage migration in the Western Hemisphere, including by expanding access to international protection. PRM’s humanitarian assistance, coupled with diplomacy, forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy by helping to strengthen bilateral relationships with refugee-hosting countries, such as Bangladesh, Colombia, Jordan, Turkey, and Uganda.

The proposed FY 2023 MRA request will support continued U.S. leadership on refugee and humanitarian issues. The request provides the resources necessary to continue to rebuild and expand the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and help to resettle refugees in the United States.

Contributions to multilateral international humanitarian organizations, combined with humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy, ensure that the U.S. government demonstrates leadership in the humanitarian community, shaping international responses to humanitarian crises, maintaining global response capacity,

ensuring responsibility sharing, and providing support to host nations for more flexible, robust, and predictable funding and to meet their responsibilities to forcibly displaced people.

Highlights of the MRA request include:

Overseas Assistance (\$3,014.5 million): PRM's FY 2023 Overseas Assistance request level reflects humanitarian needs, which are globally driven by the expanding number of new emergencies and protracted crises and a corresponding growth in forcibly displaced populations worldwide. U.S. overseas support is commensurate with strengthened U.S. humanitarian and multilateral leadership to address some of the most pressing crises across the globe. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs of refugees and other vulnerable populations, including water and sanitation, nutrition and health care, emergency shelter, and family reunification, while also promoting self-reliance of refugees through education and economic opportunities and supporting their host communities. PRM programs and diplomatic efforts emphasize protection of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, disabled, and LGBTQI+ persons; support solutions to displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, or refugee resettlement in a third country; advocate for safe, humane, and orderly international migration policies; and aim to ensure that humanitarian principles continue to be respected.

Refugee Admissions (\$822.5 million): The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) represents an important element of both refugee protection and durable solutions when repatriation and local integration are not possible. In line with the Executive Order on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013), the FY 2023 MRA request includes the resources necessary to continue to rebuild and expand the nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure. Funding will enable international and non-governmental organizations to help up to 125,000 refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States. The USRAP focuses on providing initial reception and placement services for refugees, and on assisting them achieve economic self-sufficiency. USRAP priorities in FY 2023 include the continued expansion of legal pathways for Central Americans; enhanced access to the USRAP for Afghans at-risk due to their affiliation with the United States; increased resettlement of LGBTQI+ refugees; priority access for at-risk Uyghurs, Hong Kong refugees, and Burmese dissidents; and possible large-scale resettlement of Burmese Rohingya in Bangladesh.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$5.0 million): The FY 2023 request helps identify durable solutions by maintaining U.S. Government support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel, including those from the former Soviet Union, Near East, and Ethiopia.

Administrative Expenses (\$70.0 million): The FY 2023 request will ensure monitoring and oversight of MRA-funded programs and support the Department of State's lead role in humanitarian, migration, and population policy issues, policy oversight of international organizations and other partners, and related diplomatic engagement. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salaries, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in 27 U.S. embassies around the world.

EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	100	100	100	100,000	99,900	99,900
Additional Funding ^{1,2}	500,000	2,276,100	-	-	-500,000	-

1/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level includes \$500.0 million from ESS (P.L.117-31)

2/ FY 2022 Additional Funding level includes \$1,076.1 million from the first Continuing Resolution (P.L.117-43) and \$1,200.0 million from the second Continuing Resolution (P.L.117-70).

The President’s Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to address urgent unexpected refugee and migration needs worldwide. The President may authorize ERMA funding to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs including support to strengthen protection and provide emergency assistance including shelter, food, water and sanitation, and health and psychosocial support for refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk.

In FY 2021, the President authorized a total of \$600.0 million from ERMA to support unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs of refugees, victims of conflict, and other persons at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan, including applicants for Special Immigrant Visas. Further, all \$2.18 billion in ERMA funding appropriated by Congress during FY 2022 for the purposes of meeting unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs to support Operation Allies Welcome and related efforts by the Department of State, including additional relocations of individuals at risk as a result of the situation in Afghanistan and related expenses, has been authorized for this purpose. \$100.0 million was also appropriated at the start of FY 2022 to replenish the President’s Fund.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Food for Peace	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,570,000	1,740,000	-	170,000
Additional Funding ¹	800,000	-	-	-	-800,000	-

¹/ FY 2021 Additional Funding level includes \$800.0 million from ARPA (P.L.117-2)

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), authorizes the provision of U.S. in-kind food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds multi-year, multisectoral programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II, under the Food for Peace Act, is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

The FY 2023 Title II request of \$1,740.0 million includes funding for Title II emergency food programs. In an emergency where people face acute food insecurity, agricultural commodities procured from the United States can play an important role in humanitarian response, especially in places where local and regional markets cannot sustain populations in need. In humanitarian programs designed to save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery, BHA complements Title II in-kind food with IDA-funded market-based food assistance as well as support for health, nutrition, shelter, protection, and other humanitarian sectors. The flexibility to provide an integrated package of humanitarian assistance interventions is critical to maintain USAID's global humanitarian leadership. The upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to address the logistical and operational constraints within the legislation and make USAID's emergency programming more effective and efficient.

The FY 2023 Title II request includes funding to be used for non-emergency Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSAs). Additional funding is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund (CDF). Together, Title II and CDF resources are a cornerstone of USAID's efforts to address household-level chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises. The upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act presents an opportunity to build on the legacy of successful, innovative programming approaches to improve the effectiveness of these programs, ensuring that RFSAs can utilize integrated, multisectoral programming strategies with a strong emphasis on sustainability.

This request reflects the importance of U.S. in-kind agricultural commodities to humanitarian response, but also acknowledges the opportunity to address the high administrative burden placed on partners implementing Title II resources represented by the upcoming reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act. The Administration is committed to supporting integrated, multisectoral humanitarian assistance efficiently, effectively, and with the dignity of the people we are trying to help always in mind. The FY 2023 Budget Request, coupled with the revision and reauthorization of the Food for Peace Act, will allow the United States to lead the international humanitarian system with innovative, flexible, multisectoral programming in FY 2023 and beyond.

PEACE CORPS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Peace Corps ¹	410,500	410,500	410,500	430,500	20,000	20,000

¹/Excludes \$30.0 million of proposed PY cancellations and/or rescissions in FY 2021 and FY 2022, and \$15.0 million in FY 2023.

The FY 2023 budget request for the Peace Corps of \$430.5 million, of which \$7.3 million is allocated to the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by building local capacity, to promote a better understanding of Americans around the world, and to bring the world back home by increasing the awareness of other cultures in America. This request supports a cost-effective investment in strengthening our nation by advancing sustainable development and promoting a positive image of the United States. The Peace Corps also helps develop the next generation of American leaders who return home and leverage their leadership and entrepreneurial skills to serve communities across the United States.

The agency selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who live and work in areas that other U.S. government programs are often unable to reach. Most Volunteers serve for 27 months, integrating into local communities to partner on locally-prioritized projects that build relationships, promote knowledge exchange, and make lasting and measurable contributions to communities around the world. In addition, the Peace Corps provides targeted assistance in short-term, specialized assignments through Peace Corps Response, a program that matches experienced individuals with unique assignments that require advanced language, technical, and intercultural skills. The agency is currently piloting a virtual Volunteer service initiative that allows Returned Peace Corps Volunteers to meet host country needs virtually. Through all of its Volunteer programs, the Peace Corps is committed to ensuring that Volunteers represent the diversity of the United States to audiences around the world.

Since the worldwide evacuation of Volunteers in March 2020 due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Peace Corps has been finding new and innovative ways to continue to spread world peace and friendship, while building upon its solid foundation of six decades of experience to prepare for Volunteers to serve safely and effectively in a changed world. This request supports the agency's continued return of Volunteers to service abroad, which began in FY 2022 and will expand in FY 2023.

The Peace Corps takes an unparalleled approach to meeting its development and outreach goals and is uniquely positioned to provide community-based, context-sensitive, and culturally competent support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Volunteers will contribute to the overseas efforts of Peace Corps' U.S. government partners as well as global initiatives, and Volunteer assignments will directly respond to host country needs resulting from the impacts of the pandemic. With its distinctive ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of other whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, and the U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy. The agency will continue these partnerships, while seeking further opportunities to leverage the training and programmatic resources of the Peace Corps to support overall U.S. and international responses to other global challenges such as climate change.

Ultimately, the investment made in Volunteers is repaid many times over, abroad and at home. By helping Americans learn about other cultures, the value of Volunteers to the United States continues long after they complete Peace Corps service. Peace Corps service also builds tangible language, leadership, and intercultural skills that returned Volunteers utilize as they live, work, and support communities across our nation.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation ¹	912,000	912,000	912,000	930,000	18,000	18,000

^{1/} The FY 2022 Request excludes \$515.0 million proposed cancellation for prior year funding.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting \$930.0 million for FY 2023 to fund new compacts in Indonesia and Mozambique as well as ongoing compact development and oversight support for 13 Compacts, two regional integration programs, and five Threshold Programs in MCC’s pipeline. This request level also right-sizes administrative expenses to better reflect the true costs of MCC’s core operations and includes funding for new Threshold programs to be selected in December 2022.

MCC’s partner countries must meet rigorous, data-driven standards for good governance based on indicators that measure a country’s commitment to just and democratic governance, economic freedom, and investments in their people. Specifically, to be considered for MCC funding, countries must first pass MCC’s scorecard—a collection of 20 independent and transparent third-party indicators that measure a country’s policy performance in these three areas. This competitive selection process ensures that MCC only works with poor countries that are demonstrating a commitment to the policies necessary to drive poverty-reducing economic growth. This selectivity also creates incentives for countries to improve their policy performance in the hope of becoming eligible for MCC assistance.

Once a country is selected as eligible to receive MCC assistance, MCC works closely with its country counterparts to design cost-effective programs that address binding constraints to economic growth. MCC also works closely with the private sector to leverage its expertise and resources and to incentivize policy reforms that ensure the sustainability of MCC’s programs. By taking this country-led, results-driven approach and collaborating with the private sector, MCC empowers the poor and catalyzes private investment.

To ensure the most impactful utilization of MCC funds, MCC holds itself and its partners accountable for achieving results. Data-driven, evidence-based decision-making is at the core of MCC operations, ensuring the agency maximizes the impact and cost-effectiveness of its programs. This commitment continues to be recognized, with MCC ranking number one for the sixth consecutive year of all federal agencies measured in Results for America’s 2021 “Federal Invest in What Works Index.”

In FY 2023, MCC will build upon its successful track record in partnering with countries to promote economic growth in an extremely challenging global context with COVID-19, the rise of autocracies, increasing geopolitical tensions, and climate change threatening global economic growth prospects. With a robust portfolio, the agency is poised to expand its evidence-based and American values-driven model to help meet these challenges. These programs include opportunities across the strategic areas of climate, inclusion and gender, and catalyzing private sector investment, as well as sustainable infrastructure investments that are aligned with the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative. Focusing on these key areas will empower MCC to expand impact and continue to deliver on its singular mission reducing poverty through economic growth.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Inter-American Foundation	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	-	-

The FY 2023 request of \$38.0 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to invest directly in community-designed and -led development throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF’s network of grassroots grantees reaches particularly remote, rural, and underserved communities with the resources they need to rebuild stronger for a more prosperous, peaceful, and democratic region.

The IAF will advance U.S. priorities and goodwill in the hemisphere by providing grants that create economic opportunities, enhance peace and safety, strengthen civic engagement for better governance, and unlock private and public resources for local development.

In FY 2023, the agency will work with civil society partners to continue to:

- address the root causes of Central American migration,
- strengthen food security and spur local economic activity,
- build resilience to natural disasters and extreme weather by developing disaster mitigation and recovery plans, improving flood-control infrastructure and water storage, planting weather-resistant crops, and creating seed banks,
- engage constructively in civic spaces and uphold democratic governance,
- integrate displaced Venezuelans into host communities in the region,
- prevent, mitigate, and overcome chronic violence and promote alternatives to the illicit drug trade and organized crime, and
- advance the social and economic inclusion of historically underserved populations, including women, youth, Indigenous people, African descendants, LGBTQ+ people, and people with disabilities.

The IAF’s deep ties and more than half a century of expertise working with civil society, including incipient and grassroots organizations, complement the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance agencies. Over the last five years IAF grantees have contributed or mobilized \$1.23 on average for every \$1.00 invested by the IAF. The IAF scales its impact by collaborating on priority interagency initiatives and mobilizing additional funding and technical expertise from the private sector. Through peer-to-peer exchanges, the agency also connects its grantees within and among countries and with U.S.-based Native American Tribal Nations to share their lessons learned.

The IAF will continue to leverage its approach and network in support of its mission and the interests of the United States.

U.S. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
U.S. African Development Foundation	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	-	-

The FY 2023 request of \$33.0 million for U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants and to support an active portfolio of over 600 grants to community-based enterprises as of October 1, 2021.

USADF is a Federally funded public corporation promoting economic development among marginalized populations in Sub-Saharan Africa. USADF impacts about one million people each year in underserved communities across Africa. Its innovative small grants program (less than \$250,000 per grant) based on effectiveness, efficiencies, and return on taxpayer investments work together to increase food security, power local communities and enterprises through clean energy solutions, and provide entrepreneurial opportunities and improved income potential for Africa’s women and youth. USADF’s programmatic speed and agility allows it to establish programs in post-conflict areas in months, not years, and prioritizes innovative programs and new approaches to be integrated into core investments.

USADF furthers U.S. priorities in these areas to ensure critical development initiatives enacted by Congress, such as the Global Food Security Act, Electrify Africa Act, and the African Growth and Opportunities Act, extend to underserved rural populations. In Africa, it is estimated that the current climate trajectory could force more than 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030. The continent is the most-exposed region to the adverse effects of climate change despite contributing the least to global warming. For USADF’s work, climate-related impacts are felt across all agricultural and economic development activities. USADF’s program is combatting and mitigating the impact of climate change. The Sahel Region Initiative, with the aim of creating climate-resilient communities, strengthens the resiliency of producers and agricultural enterprises to climate-related shocks by encouraging and facilitating innovative technologies and environmentally sustainable practices.

USADF’s results-based development model maximizes taxpayer dollars by linking African host country dollars, corporate social investments, and interagency funding sources to achieve sustainable economic growth opportunities for grassroots, small, and growing enterprises in underserved regions across Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Department of Treasury Technical Assistance	33,000	33,000	38,000	38,000	5,000	-

The FY 2023 budget requests \$38.0 million for Treasury’s Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).

Program Description

OTA works with finance ministries, central banks, and related government institutions to support efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat money laundering and other economic crimes. OTA complements the work of Treasury’s offices of International Affairs and Terrorism and Financial Intelligence by helping the governments of developing and transitional countries build the human and institutional capacity to implement improvements in economic and terrorist financing policies. OTA also supports partner countries’ efforts to raise their own domestic resources more effectively, reducing dependence on foreign assistance. OTA’s work is critical for meeting U.S. foreign policy and national security goals, such as private sector-led economic growth, reduced corruption, addressing climate and energy challenges, and increased accountability and transparency. OTA is a small, cost-effective program that leverages a cadre of highly experienced technical advisors who work side-by-side with host country counterparts. Currently, OTA has projects in approximately 50 countries in Latin America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Demand for OTA assistance around the world is strong and continues to increase. OTA would use the requested budget resources in FY 2023 to respond quickly and in a sustained way to this growing demand with an emphasis on those areas that are priorities for the United States, including combating terrorist financing and financial crimes, reducing countries’ dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth, including by improving the climate for private sector investment in infrastructure projects in developing and transitional countries. Additionally, the requested resources would enable the program to assist partner countries in developing and implementing fiscally-sound approaches to financing climate-related or environmental projects, including renewable energy and infrastructure projects, expanding access to financial services, and strengthening transparency and accountability in public finance systems to combat corruption. The request also supports important ongoing enhancements to OTA’s project monitoring and evaluation regime in compliance with the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA).

Finally, the request seeks the elimination of the provision in current law that limits funding available to Treasury to oversee and administer its global technical assistance program. Without removal of the current limitation, beginning in FY 2023 the program estimates that it will no longer be able to fully fund essential program management functions, including management personnel to conduct project oversight, contracting services (for administrative support staff, expert advisors, and logistical support services), and legal, financial management, information technology, and security services. In that event, OTA will need to reduce its already modest project footprint.

How OTA Promotes U.S. National Security

OTA performs an important role in support of U.S. national security by helping developing and transitional countries combat financial crimes, money laundering, and terrorist financing. In addition, OTA helps to stabilize banking systems, develop capital markets, improve investment climates, including for infrastructure, and improve transparency and accountability in government finances. This helps to spur private sector led economic growth, thereby supporting the development of foreign markets for U.S. exports.

Achieving and Measuring Results

OTA has a robust system for monitoring and evaluating program performance, from project initiation through execution, to post-project evaluation. At the inception of each project, OTA and the relevant foreign government ministry or central bank identify the high-level aims of the engagement, which are reflected in signed terms of reference. The terms of reference are complemented by a detailed work plan specifying the activities, deliverables, and timelines for achieving those goals, as well as the outcomes that will provide evidence that the goals have been met. In addition, OTA advisors provide monthly reports and trip reports to Treasury leadership and other stakeholders on the execution of the work plan, including progress against project objectives.

These reports are validated through ongoing dialogue with advisors coupled with project reviews conducted by OTA management. In addition, post-project reports document the results of completed technical assistance and are used as a basis to improve the planning and execution of future projects. OTA closely monitors the level of “traction,” or the degree to which changes in partner governments’ behavior occur as a result of OTA assistance (e.g., the number of foreign officials who are taking an active role in pursuing change, or interim deliverables that are on time or ahead of schedule). The levels of traction are assessed three times per year by OTA advisors and headquarters staff at the project level and consider traction across all the technical areas of the project being implemented.

OTA monitoring and evaluation have consequences: projects showing results receive continued investment of OTA resources, while poorly performing projects, such as those where OTA’s counterparts lack political will to implement reform, are terminated and the resources reallocated to other projects.

Innovations in Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with the FATAA, OTA continues to strengthen its ability to measure the results of its technical assistance projects. This involves documenting project goals, activities, outputs, and outcomes in logical frameworks, enhancing OTA’s project monitoring regime with standardized progress reporting, and conducting independent (third-party) evaluations of OTA projects. To support the costs of independent evaluations and enhanced project monitoring activities, OTA is requesting \$3 million in program resources in FY 2023. Once the new framework is fully implemented, each OTA project would be subject to an independent evaluation at its midpoint (generally after the second year of technical assistance activities) and 6-12 months after a project concludes. Evaluations will seek to determine the extent to which project goals were achieved. The results of evaluations will be made available to the public as required by the FATAA.

Project Examples

Uganda Aligns Annual Budget to National Development Plan. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) of Uganda undertook an ambitious effort to realign the annual National Budget to a newly developed National Development Plan using cross-sector programs and outcomes. Traditionally the multi-year planning process has been disconnected from the annual budget process, creating a mismatch between planning and budgeting. With OTA's support, the Ugandan authorities developed a process to align budgets and planning targets. OTA supported this reform through the development of a database and template used by all ministries, agencies, departments, and local governments to realign and frame their budget submissions within the context of their programmatic and development goals. When fully implemented, the alignment of the multi-year development plan with the annual budget will increase accountability for development results and allow for more efficient allocation of budget resources.

Guatemala Automates Customs Administration. With OTA assistance, the Superintendency for the Administration of Taxes (SAT) of Guatemala automated key processes to streamline customs administration, increase transparency, and reduce opportunities for corruption. Project work focused on increasing revenue collection through effective risk management and implementation of a robust post clearance audit program. The project, which was executed in close collaboration with the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation, also focused on strengthening the results of customs examinations through improved port security and implementation of effective customs valuation databases. As part of this work, OTA oversaw a team of information technology consultants, who worked to finalize software changes and train SAT staff to maintain the automated customs administration system.

Indian Municipalities Pioneer Local Government Bond Issuance. With OTA support, India's Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs made significant progress in its Smart Cities program to promote issuance of local project debt by cities. Local debt issuance – in its infancy in India – helps to foster greater ownership and improved planning of infrastructure and development projects, which currently range from water treatment to improved local transportation. OTA previously worked with the Indian municipality of Pune to help facilitate its first bond issuance in 2017. Based on this success, OTA and the Ministry of Housing of Urban Affairs expanded collaboration to include six additional cities (Vadodara, Pimpri Chinchwad, Rajkot, Faridabad, Mangaluru, Mysuru). OTA is working with the cities in coordination with the Ministry to help incorporate best practices and lessons learned from the U.S. municipal finance system, enable better project vetting and monitoring, improve disclosure to investors, and lower the cost of capital for the regional capital improvement plan.

Tajik Central Bank Prepares Banking Operations System. OTA assisted the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) in drafting a Request for Information (RFI) for the supply and implementation of a new core banking system. Once established, the new system will enable the NBT to better oversee the financial sector and strengthen financial stability through higher quality financial data for timely decision-making, a stronger framework for cyber-crime prevention, improved treasury and market management, and more effective tools to implement monetary policy. In September of 2021, NBT senior leadership approved the draft RFI and the official RFI was announced publicly on the NBT website.

Botswana AML/CFT Reforms Recognized Internationally. In July 2021, Botswana's Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA) – a key OTA counterpart – achieved membership in the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units as a result of its efforts to strengthen procedures related to processing inquiries, quality and completeness of information, access to appropriate information from other government entities, and establishing information security protocols. In October 2021, Botswana was removed from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) International Cooperation Review Group process

(*a.k.a.*, grey list). The FATF cited Botswana's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime, including by developing a comprehensive national AML/CFT strategy and improving the dissemination and use of financial intelligence by the FIA and others to identify and investigate illicit finance.

Estonia Improves AML/CFT Supervision. One of Estonia's most important strategic goals is to reduce threats to national security via the financial system. The Estonian Financial Supervision and Resolution Authority (FSA), with support from OTA, drafted its first guidance document on targeted financial sanctions and anti-proliferation financing obligations in implementing a risk management and compliance program. The FSA also updated its AML/CFT market guidance document, the first update in three years. Moreover, the FSA enhanced its examination practices by incorporating statistical sampling into its examination procedures and modifying its risk rating scales, resulting in more comprehensive identification of risk.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement ^{1,2}	1,385,573	1,335,162	1,525,738	1,466,000	80,427	-59,738

1/ Excludes \$50.4 million in enacted prior year rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.

2/ Excludes \$5.0 million in proposed prior year cancellations included in the FY 2022 Request.

In the United States, transnational crime causes direct and significant harm to lives and communities, primarily through international drug trafficking as evidenced by the domestic opioid crisis. Further, American households and businesses are increasingly impacted by cybercrime. Overseas, strategic competitors leverage criminal proxies and corruption to advance political and commercial goals. The United States relies on capable foreign partners to cooperate to address these transnational threats. The FY 2023 request of \$1,466.0 million for the INCLE account supports U.S. partners in developing and strengthening their criminal justice systems and capabilities in a manner that upholds human rights while protecting the safety and security of the American people from the impact of transnational crime and instability overseas. INCLE funds support programs that advance the rule of law and combat illicit markets that undermine governance, fuel corruption, enable conflict, and inhibit development.

Global programming will reflect a heightened emphasis on advancing U.S. objectives on anticorruption and will consolidate important investments in combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and other national security threats by addressing the opioid crisis, financial crimes, cybercrime, wildlife trafficking, and police peacekeeping. Additionally, the request supports efforts to address the root causes of migration from Central America, including insecurity, violence associated with transnational crime, corruption, and weak rule of law. Programs will promote democratic governance and strengthen the resilience of our partners to withstand external pressures by promoting the rule of law and human rights, reducing vulnerabilities to security and governance vacuums, and combating corruption. In addition, it supports the implementation of Women, Peace and Security Act by supporting women's participation and leadership in the criminal justice system and access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Furthermore, INCLE-funded programming promotes a stable and open international system, reinforcing bilateral and multilateral cooperation to address and mitigate security threats posed by illicit trafficking in narcotics, persons, and wildlife, and other forms of transnational crime as well as supports efforts to address structural inequality and discrimination in the criminal justice system.

Africa (\$50.8 million): Transnational crime and endemic corruption continue to threaten economic growth and stability across Africa, which negatively impacts U.S. national security interests. Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, weak criminal justice systems and poor law enforcement-community relations reduce stability and the ability to investigate and prosecute major crimes, including transnational crime and terrorism. The INCLE request supports programs that promote stabilization, disrupt the illicit trafficking of narcotics, goods, and persons, and counter financial crimes and corruption. Funds will be used to strengthen criminal justice systems through regional programs in East Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel as well as bilateral programs in Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, and other countries.

East Asia and Pacific (\$41.8 million): Porous borders, expansive and largely unpatrolled maritime routes, abundant valuable natural resources, under-funded criminal justice sector institutions, corruption, and malign influence by the People’s Republic of China (PRC) combine to create conditions under which domestic, regional, and international criminal networks operate with impunity. INCLE-funded assistance will strengthen national security by increasing partners’ capacity to ensure freedom of navigation and by countering security threats such as TOC. Programs will counter narcotics trafficking, thereby stemming the flow of synthetic drugs contributing to the U.S. opioid epidemic. Assistance will allow regional partners to better counter malign influence in the region by strengthening rule of law, promoting human rights, countering corruption and criminal entities, and strengthening maritime capacity to protect borders and exclusive economic zones. INL will strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of civilian security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, trafficking in persons (TIP), wildlife trafficking, maritime law enforcement, and the rule of law.

Europe and Eurasia (\$81.5 million): Weak rule of law, widespread corruption, and rising authoritarianism in parts of the region create an environment in which transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) thrive and erode the stability of U.S. allies and partners and capacity to fight against illegal trafficking, corruption, cybercrime, complex financial crimes, and money laundering. In addition to their illegal military operations, Russia and its proxies have been conducting hybrid warfare tactics to destabilize U.S. allies and partners, utilizing a variety of tools to attack seams in security, often within the jurisdiction of civilian law enforcement. U.S. assistance is key to helping our partners address these threats by promoting reform in the justice and law enforcement sectors through support to new institutions, specialized agencies, and civil society. Programs focus on promoting anticorruption and transparency reforms, fighting TCOs, investigating and prosecuting money laundering, raising citizen awareness of corruption, expanding access, combating trafficking, and promoting cooperation within the region to combat common security threats more effectively. Programs also aim to reduce and prevent corruption that degrades democracy and disadvantages U.S. business and trade interests in a region with profound security and economic ties to the United States.

Near East (\$67.2 million): Building lasting civilian security partnerships promotes stability, basic public order, and justice while collectively deterring aggression and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests. Ineffective, unresponsive, abusive, or corrupt civilian security and criminal justice institutions can enable human rights abuses and exacerbate fragility, undermine the ability of U.S. partners to contain and defeat terrorist groups, and overburden partner militaries with internal security responsibilities, diverting valuable resources away from other critical security threats. INCLE programs advance U.S. national security interests and address these vulnerabilities by building the capacity of partner law enforcement and justice sector organizations through initiatives that build institutional capacity to counter major crimes, including transnational crime and illicit financing. The request continues assistance for the West Bank that builds professional and accountable security and criminal justice institutions that maintain security and stability, uphold the rule of law and human rights, and contribute directly to regional security. The request also provides assistance for Syria to help local security actors support the enduring defeat of ISIS by working with diverse stakeholders to build trust in local security providers and creating an enabling environment for broader humanitarian stabilization efforts. The request includes support for criminal justice system capacity building in Jordan with the long-term goal of creating stability and promoting assistance to other key partners in the region to improve internal stability and security.

South and Central Asia (\$50.1 million): In South and Central Asia, INCLE resources advance U.S. national security interests in the region by enhancing the security and stability of partner countries through targeted efforts to strengthen the criminal justice sector and civilian security sector institutions to combat TCOs, control borders, combat the narcotics trade, prosecute corruption, and counter cybercrime. U.S. assistance in the region will support training for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges aimed at

efforts to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Assistance will also bolster the corrections sector, strengthen access to justice systems, combat TIP, aid survivors of GBV, enhance border security, and combat the trafficking and production of illicit narcotics. In Afghanistan, INL will continue programs that support licit, high-value alternative livelihoods and drug demand reduction, focused particularly on women and children. For Pakistan, assistance will focus on capacity building for police, prosecutors, and the judiciary, and counternarcotics programming such as interdiction efforts. This assistance will target the Afghanistan-Pakistan and maritime border areas where practicable and include elements which enhance opportunities for women to access justice and to actively participate in the administration of justice.

Western Hemisphere (\$582.9 million): INCLE resources will support programming to disrupt TCOs, advance anticorruption efforts, improve citizen security, reduce illicit drug production and trafficking, and address irregular migration. Programs will expand information sharing across regional law enforcement networks, support vetted units and task forces for transnational crime and counternarcotics, and increase the capacity of local prosecutors to investigate and litigate criminal cases. U.S. assistance will further bolster anti-money laundering capabilities to remove illicit revenue from organized crime. INL will build partner country law enforcement capacity to eradicate and interdict drugs in Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru. In Haiti, programs will strengthen the Haitian National Police's (HNP) anti-gang capabilities and support joint efforts with USAID to institute longer-term community policing and community-based prevention. U.S. assistance will also support HNP growth, professionalization, and overall accountability.

In Central America, funding for anticorruption, law enforcement professionalization, and justice sector programs will support the Root Causes of Migration Strategy, as required by Executive Order 14010. In Colombia, INL will advance a holistic counternarcotics strategy focused on integrated supply reduction efforts, including eradication and interdiction, rural security and development, and environmental protection. In Mexico, funds will strengthen law enforcement capabilities, rule of law, and other security related efforts outlined in the Mexico-U.S. Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities. Technical support to bilateral and regional partners through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will strengthen border security and cooperation, counter trafficking and gang violence, target money laundering, and support criminal justice sector reforms and capacity.

Centrally Managed INL Programs (\$435.8 million): Programs centrally managed by INL build capacity and networks critical to countering threats to U.S. security caused by TCOs, gangs, corruption, cybercrime, theft of intellectual property, drug use and abuse, vulnerable borders, and trafficking of narcotics, persons, wildlife, timber, and other illicit goods around the world. Programs support criminal justice sectors to investigate cybercrime and boost cooperation to achieve justice as well as support U.S. leadership in multilateral fora on cybercrime. Programs support expanded anticorruption and fundamental rule of law reform training for Department and interagency implementing partners, as well as internal guidance tools and resources on best practices in anticorruption program design, monitoring, and evaluation. Assistance will provide flexibility and expertise to respond to high-visibility, priority initiatives on TOC, while supporting unique global and regional programs. INL programs will promote women, peace, and security; counter GBV; build criminal justice response to atrocities and resilience to their commission; and promote police readiness to effectively participate in civilian peacekeeping operations.

INL provides technical assistance, training, resources, and knowledge to all domestic offices and overseas sections. It will employ a multi-disciplinary approach to identify and disseminate evidence-based criminal justice sector practices, provide centralized support mechanisms for capacity building and technical advisory services, and develop and share guidance on how to design high-impact foreign assistance interventions. INL's programs and policies help overcome systemic barriers to opportunities

and benefits for members of underserved groups. Programs instill respect for human rights, promote impartial delivery of criminal justice services, advance equitable treatment, and counter discrimination as core elements of INL's approach to foreign assistance. Funds will directly address structural inequality, bias, and discrimination in criminal justice systems. INL training uses expertise from U.S. federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies.

The budget requests the consolidation of country program development and support (PD&S) into a global INL PD&S operating unit, consistent with the FY 2022 request. Consolidating PD&S funding will allow for increased efficiencies and flexibility to address programs' administrative requirements and to rapidly respond to changes in the field. PD&S includes administrative costs to support program planning, oversight, implementation, and monitoring for all INCLE programs, as well as program design and learning to conduct evaluations and assessments.

Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$70.0 million): CPMIF resources will strengthen the Administration's efforts to win the strategic competition with the PRC in line with principles articulated in the Interim National Security Strategy Guidance. INCLE-funded CPMIF programming will support the Administration's goals to increase the capacity and resilience of U.S. partners and allies worldwide to deter aggression, coercion, and malign influence by PRC state and non-state actors. Funds will strengthen partner maritime security and governance; combat transnational money laundering and cybercrime linked to PRC entities; and counter corruption and enhance the rule of law where the PRC threatens national autonomy and the rule of law.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$10.0 million): PSF funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act, adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. Funding will address fragility by combating corruption, protecting human rights, reinforcing critical governance reforms, and developing criminal justice and civilian law enforcement capacity. Funding will also seek to anticipate and prevent conflict, support inclusive, locally driven political processes to stabilize conflict-affected areas, and improve and integrate interagency capabilities.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) (\$66.0 million): Human trafficking threatens public safety and national security. It robs millions of their freedom, undermines the rule of law, distorts global markets, and enriches transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. TIP Office's foreign assistance addresses this challenge via support for the "3Ps": prosecution, protection, and prevention, as well as partnerships. Priorities for FY 2023 funding will be guided in large part by the findings of the annual TIP Report, with the primary goal of assisting countries on the lower tiers with the political will to meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of TIP. Funds will advance the following strategic resource themes: addressing the secondary effects of COVID-19, renewing and championing human rights, protecting the world's most marginalized and underrepresented communities – including migrant communities – and continuing to restore U.S. leadership to combat human trafficking.

Enhancing Cooperation with Atlantic Basin Partners (\$10.0 million): The United States has interests and challenges in common with Atlantic littoral nations on four continents and cross-regional cooperation toward shared objectives is a U.S. Government priority. This request will support efforts to build a diplomatic mechanism to bring together nations bordering the Atlantic Ocean around shared principles and cooperation on maritime security, economy, and environmental protection. These efforts will build an Atlantic community better able to work together to uphold the rule of law and address the challenges we face.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs ¹	889,247	889,247	900,247	900,247	11,000	-

¹/ The FY 2023 level excludes \$40.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year balances

The FY 2023 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of \$900.2 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and streamlines sub-accounts in order to promote greater integration of counterterrorism programming. The request also proposes a \$40.0 million cancellation in prior year funding for FY 2023.

Nonproliferation Activities

The Voluntary Contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$95.0 million):

U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities. In addition to strengthening nuclear safeguards, funds advance U.S. security interests by supporting programs that enhance nuclear safety and security, the responsible use of nuclear energy, and promote the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies.

Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization’s Preparatory Commission (CTBTO PrepCom) (\$33.0 million):

The PrepCom is responsible for the fielding, provisional operation, and maintenance of the state-of-the-art International Monitoring System (IMS), a global network of 321 seismic, hydro acoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations designed and optimized to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The International Data Centre provides analysis and data products to CTBT signatory states. The United States uses this data to supplement U.S. National Technical Means to monitor for nuclear explosions (a mission carried out by the U.S. Air Force). This request includes funding to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the IMS and its supporting systems through funding of specific projects to address priority needs. Such projects are recommended by the Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the Intelligence Community, in consultation with the CTBTO PrepCom Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS). In addition, this request facilitates the hiring of Americans by the PTS through a Tax Reimbursement Agreement and covers the U.S. assessed contribution.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$10.0 million): The NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to vital nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. The NDF develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted projects to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF projects address a variety of high-priority global contingencies spanning the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear spectrum, including projects that assist in countering the malign activities of the PRC, Russia, and North Korea.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) (\$11.5 million): WMDT leads efforts to counter global WMD terrorism threats by strengthening international coordination and partner countries' capabilities to prevent, detect, defeat, and respond to smuggling, acquisition, and use of WMD and related material by terrorists or other non-state actors, with an increased emphasis on biological and chemical terrorism. WMDT also advances U.S. national security through the U.S. co-chairmanship of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and related assistance efforts to strengthen international cooperation and burden-sharing against global nuclear and radiological terrorism threats.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) (\$84.4 million): EXBS protects U.S. national security by building partner capacity to: prevent the proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons; detect, deter, and interdict illicit cross-border trade; impede diversion of sensitive technologies for military end-use; disrupt exploitation of critical infrastructure, including financial systems, commercial transportation, and critical ports of entry by malign state and non-state actors; and secure foreign borders against risks that threaten U.S. citizens and interests. EXBS assistance strengthens strategic trade control systems and improves the front-line and investigative capabilities of border enforcement organizations. EXBS also counters malign activities of China, Russia, DPRK, and Iran and employs a data-driven threat prioritization tool to identify engagement partners, including advanced technology suppliers and transit hubs.

- Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$3.7 million): CPMIF activities requested in NADR-EXBS may include capacity building to increase resilience to the PRC's coercive or exploitative economic practices that may undermine partners' national security interests; supply chain mapping of critical dual-use and emerging technologies that support PRC military modernization; development and implementation of effective national security-focused investment screening and public procurement mechanisms; assistance in development, implementation, and enforcement of technology transfer and military catch-all controls as well as related industry and academic outreach; efforts to increase partners' cyber resilience and prevent cyber-attacks that compromise trade; maritime sanctions and security initiatives designed to target ports facing increased levels of state-driven foreign investment; bolstering proliferation financing and other financial controls, including regulation of digital currencies; and investigative training and tools to identify, detect and interdict activities linked to PRC proliferation networks, including PRC-affiliated companies.

The Global Threat Reduction Program (GTR) (\$91.1 million): GTR implements innovative threat-driven foreign capacity-building programs to prevent proliferator states and terrorists from developing, proliferating, or using weapons of mass destruction (WMD) materials, equipment, expertise, related delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons (ACW) that threaten U.S. national security. GTR priorities include: preventing biological and chemical weapons attacks by state and non-state actors; countering Russia's disruptive nonproliferation actions and the PRC's pursuit of military advantage; and impeding proliferator state WMD programs, nuclear reactor export, ballistic missile, and ACW programs.

- **CPMIF (\$6.3 million):** NADR-GTR funded CPMIF activities will work with public and private sector stakeholders to share open-source information on PRC-supported cyber threat actors, country- and region-specific case studies, PRC Military-Civil Fusion strategy typologies and red flags, and mitigation best practices. GTR will sensitize vulnerable public and private sector institutions to how PRC-directed investments and joint research relationships compromise their intellectual sovereignty over business and research practices in ways that enhance proliferation risk; as well as the inherent intellectual property theft and reputational risks, for the purpose of developing action plans to implement sub-regulatory best practices. Activities will also provide capacity-building support to partner countries in South and Southeast Asia concerned about the malign influence of aggressive PRC civil nuclear reactor exports and floating nuclear power plant deployments in these regions. GTR will sensitize vulnerable public and private sector institutions to how CCP-directed investments and joint research relationships compromise their intellectual sovereignty over business and research practices in ways that enhance proliferation risk and increase inherent intellectual property theft and reputational risks.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Coop (\$9.0 million): Funding will strengthen the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). The NPT Initiative will continue to support sustained international engagement to promote enhanced and more efficient cooperation and assistance in the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes to meet development needs and to drive new resources to projects and activities in developing countries (particularly those countries that have not yet brought into force a full-scale safeguards agreement or an Additional Protocol). This Initiative will reinforce the NPT by amplifying the link between such cooperation and the Treaty's core nonproliferation commitments. Funding will support the BWC to include technical cooperation activities with developing countries as part of a new U.S. initiative to strengthen the BWC. This tangible demonstration of the commitment to peaceful international cooperation will increase developing-country engagement and build needed capacities. The BWC Fund will also support other critical activities related to strengthening the BWC. ISN will seek other donors to contribute to both of these initiatives.

Antiterrorism Activities

Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) (\$55.0 million): TIP activities are increasingly important to safeguarding our partners and the U.S. homeland, particularly given the threat of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their home countries from Syria and Iraq or traveling to third countries or other conflict zones. The TIP/PISCES program aims to enhance the capacity of partner nations law enforcement counterterrorism by providing state-of-the-art computerized border security screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements and technology to detect fraudulent travel documents, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 23 high counterterrorism-priority countries. The requested funding will also support research, development, and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving needs for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as the deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) (\$274.2 million): ATA funds are critical in bolstering front line states' law enforcement capabilities to counter ISIS, al Qa'ida, Iran-backed threats, as well as other terrorist

groups that threaten the United States and our allies. ATA programs will provide bilateral and regional training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, mentoring, and advising to enhance partner nations' law enforcement capacity to counter threats within and across their borders. This assistance will also enhance the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement to counter terrorism by supporting key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build international political will to address shared counterterrorism law enforcement challenges, including through the Global Counterterrorism Forum and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta. U.S. multilateral engagement is intended to reinforce the need for states to adopt a comprehensive approach to build law enforcement capacities, including through building broader criminal justice, to counter terrorism within the rule of law and with respect for human rights. Funding requested for CTF programming builds the capacity of frontline partner nations' law enforcement to deter, detect, disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute those involved with terrorist financing networks. CTF programming will be directed at key countries to assist their law enforcement entities to develop domestic sanctions regimes, anti-money laundering, and other CTF capabilities. Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF) funds will expand the scope of and ensure the sustainability of successful CTPF programs; enhance the capacity of law enforcement to confront terrorist ideology and recruitment; and accelerate efforts to defeat ISIS and other terrorist organizations, decimate a resurgent al-Qa'ida, and crack down on Iranian-sponsored terrorism. Programming will benefit assistance-eligible countries in focus regions Africa, the Middle East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, South and Central America and the Caribbean, and the Balkans. This request also includes Prevention and Stabilization funding to support the implementation of the Global Fragility Act.

Regional Stability

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) (\$237.1 million): The CWD program will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), including Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). CWD activities will mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly secured and maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD will also confront the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting ERW victims. CWD enduring priorities for FY 2023 will include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, which threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies, particularly in Southeast Europe, Africa's Sahel-Maghreb region, and in the Western Hemisphere, including supporting the Roots Cause Strategy; continuing clearance of ERW to promote stability in areas of key foreign policy concern, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen, and resuming ERW clearance in Syria; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; helping Ukraine to counter the effects of Russian aggression by clearing ERW in and near the conflict zone and improving physical security and management of Ukraine's munitions storage facilities; countering China's malign influence in Africa and Asia through high-visibility, high-impact demining efforts; and reducing the threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts.

- **CPMIF (\$15.0 million):** NADR-CWD funded activities under the CPMIF may include humanitarian demining, physical security and stockpile management, or support for man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS) reduction. This Fund will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by strengthening relationships with partner governments through increased capacity in securing and managing unstable weapons stockpiles and MANPADS. Additionally, humanitarian demining programs will promote stabilization efforts and commerce, which will further strengthen U.S. allies.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	440,759	400,759	469,459	463,559	22,800	-5,900
Enduring	115,546	115,546	469,459	463,559	348,013	-5,900
Overseas Contingency Operations ¹	325,213	285,213	-	-	325,213	-

¹/ Excludes \$40.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.

The FY 2023 request of \$463.6 million for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funds will be used for programs to bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, implement security sector reform (SSR), and enhance security sector governance in select countries. PKO also provides support for the ongoing Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. The request includes resources for program management and monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the programs and employ lessons learned in out-year decision making.

Africa (\$303.7 million): Assistance focuses on the professionalization of African security forces and building key capabilities for our African partners that enhance their ability to conduct counterterrorism operations in East Africa, support sustainment of counterterrorism capabilities in East and West Africa, conduct maritime security operations, strengthen land and maritime borders, support the peace process in South Sudan, support capacity building at African military education institutions, strengthen and reform security institutions, and contribute to regional stability. PKO funds will support advisory assistance at the national, strategic, operational, and/or tactical levels, as well as training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements. Funds will continue long-term efforts to advance SSR to help ensure that forces are professional, accountable, and capable of maintaining peace and security in a manner that respects human rights and is consistent with international law. Bilateral PKO-funding will support bilateral and regional programs across Africa, including Somalia and South Sudan. Regional PKO funds will fund the following programs: Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security, Africa Military Education Program, Africa Maritime Security Initiative, Africa Regional Counterterrorism, Countering Strategic Competitors, and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, as well as international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (\$24.0 million): Funds represent the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai Peninsula, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty – a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, and is critical to protecting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. Funds will be used for MFO operational expenses, matched equally by Israel and Egypt.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$12.5 million): This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. PKO funding will seek to bolster

the capacity of partner governments to conduct critical peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations in support of stabilization efforts in fragile states. This funding will also enhance security governance and security sector reform.

PM Bureau Centrally Managed (\$123.4 million): FY 2023 funds will be used to support the following programs:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$71.0 million):** Funds will continue to enhance the training, deployment, and sustainment capabilities of troop and police contributors to UN and regional peace operations. These efforts promote international burden sharing by strengthening partner country capacity to train and sustain its own peacekeepers, with a particular focus on enabling countries to rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Activities will include training on protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse issues in peacekeeping. Funds will also support efforts to promote women's participation and gender integration in peace operations.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$33.4 million):** Funds will continue support for TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism, in particular ISIS-West Africa, al-Qa'ida in the Maghreb, and Boko Haram impacted areas across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin countries (including potentially the littoral West African countries of Ghana, Benin, and Togo). Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory and institutional reform assistance, infrastructure improvement, and other training and equipment to ensure partners can sustain and logistically support the new CT capabilities being developed.
- **Global Defense Reform Program (GDRP) (\$13.0 million):** Funds will continue to support improving security sector governance and institutional capacity in select partner countries on a competitive basis, to help enhance the ability of these countries to better provide for their own defense and contribute to regional and global security over the long term. Activities include advisory support, training, instructor and/or curriculum development at partner military education institutions and other related institutional reform support.
- **PKO Administrative Expenses (\$6.0 million):** Funds will support PKO program management requirements in the Africa region both in Washington and in the field. Funds will also support program management for the PKO account as a whole both for the State Department's Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM) and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency. Program management includes supporting contract development, management of unliquidated PKO obligations, expenditures, and the overall progression of programs implemented through contracts, DoD, and grants. Funds will also support an online portal and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements in the Africa region. In order to allow more streamlined and less stove piped program management and M&E efforts, all program management and M&E efforts for the Africa PKO programs have been centralized. Program management and M&E efforts for GDRP and Global Peace Operations Initiative are still funded through those programs.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Military Education and Training	112,925	112,925	112,925	112,925	-	-

The FY 2023 International Military Education and Training (IMET) FY 2023 request of \$112.9 million serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals and regional stability. IMET helps expose selected participants to U.S. culture, while developing their common understanding of shared values and the benefits of U.S. partnership. This exchange in turn fosters the relationships necessary to address dangerous international challenges such as terrorism. IMET programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from partner nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards while exposing them to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. This request concentrates resources where they offer the most value and impact to U.S. national security priorities and focuses on maintaining bilateral programs for the highest priority requirements. This request also includes a new, dedicated \$3.0 million program to increase women’s participation in IMET as part of the Administration’s Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Strategy.

Africa (\$19.3 million): IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and terrorist threats and provide for long-term stability on the continent. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

East Asia and Pacific (\$14.7 million): IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific support the Indo-Pacific Strategy by focusing on professionalization and English language training, which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Europe and Eurasia (\$24.9 million): IMET programs for Europe enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces, and aid in countering Russian aggression. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. Priority recipients include Bulgaria, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Near East (\$17.6 million): IMET programs for the Near East focus on enhancing professionalism and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces in the region. Priority recipients include Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.

South and Central Asia (\$14.1 million): IMET programs in South and Central Asia support U.S. priorities for the region, including in the Indo-Pacific, by focusing on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, emphasizing professional military education, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military, including English language training to improve the ability of partner services to work with the United States. Priority recipients include Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Western Hemisphere (\$14.0 million): IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect their territory against transnational threats. Priority recipients include Colombia, Mexico, Panama and countries in the Northern Triangle.

IMET Administrative Expenses (\$5.5 million): This request supports operation costs and curriculum development in the Expanded-IMET schoolhouses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Foreign Military Financing	6,175,524	6,150,524	6,175,524	6,057,049	-118,475	-118,475
Enduring	5,598,615	5,598,615	6,175,524	6,057,049	458,434	-118,475
Overseas Contingency Operations ¹	576,909	551,909	-	-	-576,909	-

^{1/} Excludes enacted PY rescission of \$25.0 million in the FY 2021 Actual.

The FY 2023 request of \$6,057.0 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments so that they can contribute to regional and global stability and counter transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. For FY 2023, the request seeks funding for a combination of grant assistance and loans, including both direct loans and loan guarantees. Funding will continue to be offered on a grant basis in FY 2023. Loan authority will expand the tools available to the United States to help NATO and Major Non-NATO allies purchase more American-made defense equipment and related services; this could also increase burden-sharing by enabling these partners to contribute national funds to foreign military sales. FMF assistance helps facilitate strong military-to-military cooperation; promotes U.S. trade and economic interests; enables greater interoperability of friends and allies with U.S. military forces; and increases participation in coalition operations. Grant and loan assistance will continue to be developed and planned in close coordination with the Department of Defense (DoD), including enhancing efficiencies and ensuring complementarity with DoD’s authorities for building the capacity of foreign security forces.

Djibouti (\$6.0 million): Funds will help bolster the bilateral relationship with Djibouti and counter malign influences in the region – a top U.S. national security priority. Funds will focus on professionalization of the military, including through professional military education, technical training, English-language development, as well as provision, refurbishment and/or sustainment of equipment to enhance maritime security, border security, counterterrorism capabilities, and support for the Rapid Intervention Battalion. Funds may also support building logistics, communications, engineering, and medical capabilities.

East Asia and Pacific (\$129.0 million): Funds will support projects that advance a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, through equipment and training that promotes the professionalization of armed forces, including Coast Guards. FMF will help Indo-Pacific partners to monitor their maritime domain, deter aggression, defend the freedom of navigation and overflight access, combat transnational crime, and ensure the sustainable use of ocean resources. Funds will help expand the ability to patrol and prevent illicit activities in these countries’ extensive maritime domain, including by providing sensors, communications, and network equipment; undertaking training programs to enhance monitoring, detection, and interdiction capabilities; as well as promoting institutional and security sector reform. Programs will also increase capacity to respond to natural disasters and provide humanitarian assistance for disaster response activities. Programs will also bolster countries’ land border security capacity. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, with additional EAP Regional FMF available to target support for select capabilities where there is the greatest need and where it will be most effective.

Europe and Eurasia (\$352.0 million): As the regional landscape rapidly changes, the strategic security priorities remain steadfast: to counter Russian aggression and influence by bolstering allies' and partners' capabilities to exercise sovereignty and defend their territorial integrity, provide for their own defense through improved interoperability with a resolute NATO and other Western forces, the creation of force multipliers in the region, and the implementation of sustainable defense reforms. Funds will support the provision of equipment and training, including but not limited to tactical equipment for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; command and control; maritime domain awareness, cyber and information domain projects, and target acquisition capabilities. Priority recipients include the Eastern Flank countries of Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with additional EUR Regional FMF requested to target priority capabilities and needs throughout the region as new requirements emerge. A portion of FMF regional funds may also be used to expand the European Recapitalization Incentive Program (ERIP) if an appropriate candidate emerges, which emphasizes burden sharing by incentivizing U.S. grant military assistance for countries that commit national funds to modernize their militaries and divest Russian equipment. The Department will work with DoD on potential countries and proposals as funding priorities allow.

Near East (\$5,309.0 million): The strategic security priorities in the Near East region are to counter Iran's malign influence; ensure the enduring defeat of ISIS, al-Qa'ida, and other terrorist groups; and to develop and strengthen bilateral and multilateral security relationships. Building and enhancing lasting security partnerships, such as those with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is critical to promoting regional stability, collectively deterring aggression, and reducing threats to U.S. and partner interests in the region. FMF will support training, advising, and materiel support that will assist the Iraqi Security Forces in countering Iranian influence. The request includes funding for the Tunisian armed forces, who remain on the front lines of the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups and the instability emanating from Libya, and serve as an important apolitical institution in Tunisian society. FMF will also seek to counter malign Iranian influence through support to the Lebanese Armed Forces. Resources will support the sustainment and modernization of Jordanian military capabilities, including acquisition of upgraded fighter aircraft.

South and Central Asia (\$50.0 million): Regional funds will support projects that advance a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, including FMF to enhance maritime security and domain awareness and strengthen humanitarian assistance and disaster response, as well as related training. Funds may also strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats, such as terrorism and illicit trafficking; and promote professionalization of partner security forces, to include security sector reform.

Western Hemisphere (\$73.5 million): FMF will support partner efforts to secure and protect sovereign territory; counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats; adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights; enhance interoperability with the United States; assist in security sector reform; and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. Through the provision of equipment, training, and services, FMF will help these countries control their national territory and borders; identify, track, and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking, which threatens the security of our partners and drives irregular migration; and support defense modernization that enables strategic partnering with the United Forces. The priority recipients include Colombia, the countries of Central America, and Ecuador. In Central America, FMF will support the Administration's Root Causes Strategy by addressing gaps in maritime interdiction and domain awareness capabilities to improve security. In Ecuador, the Department is restarting an FMF-funded program that will build capacity to monitor and interdict illicit trafficking on its borders and littoral waters.

FMF Administrative Expenses (\$70.0 million): The request supports the operating costs required to administer military sales, grant, and loan programs and other activities of security assistance offices overseas, within the Department of Defense as well as the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs. Such expenses include monitoring and evaluation activities for FMF and International Military Education and Training programs.

Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$50.0 million): The Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) will support activities to conduct research, outreach, and capacity building designed to prevent exploitation of technology, expertise, and critical infrastructure by the People's Republic of China (PRC). FMF-funded activities may include direct grant support for the procurement of equipment and services, training support, and the use of FMF as seed money to incentivize partners to commit national funds to modernizing their militaries and divesting from PRC-provided equipment. These funds will deter PRC aggression and malign influence and thereby promote a stable and open international system by ensuring coalition partners and allied governments are equipped and trained to work towards common security goals and share the burden in joint missions.

Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) (\$17.5 million): This funding will directly support the implementation of the strategy under the 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) adopting a multi-pronged, multi-sectoral approach to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict. FMF will provide grant assistance for eligible partners to purchase U.S.-origin equipment and training, promoting interoperability and standardization. PSF FMF will promote U.S. interests and combat threats by ensuring partners are equipped and trained to work together in meeting common security goals.

FMF Loan Authority: FMF loan authority is an important tool, complementary to FMF grant assistance, which will enable the United States to work with creditworthy NATO and Major Non-NATO allies to access additional capital to support the purchase of major U.S. defense articles. The request seeks funding in global FMF loan and funding in loan guarantee authority to maximize the Administration's ability to respond to new and emerging requirements. The request also seeks interest rate flexibility for FMF direct loans to enable the U.S. to provide more competitive financing terms relative to foreign competitors, and authority for FMF loan guarantees to institutionalize burden-sharing by incentivizing the private sector to provide financing for defense sales by providing a partial guarantee backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. While the full range of partners that may be interested in FMF loans in FY 2023 is not yet known, FMF loan authority for NATO and major Non-NATO allies would allow the Administration to provide financing to support countries pursuing the divestiture of Russian legacy equipment and other strategic security priorities.

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	900,000	-	900,000	900,000	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-900,000	-	-900,000	-900,000	-	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps to expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations. The FY 2023 request reflects \$900.0 million in renewed SDAF obligational authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2023, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of pre-purchased arms and equipment as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2023 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that has long procurement lead times, which is often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for both the Departments of State and Defense.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE AND DEBT RESTRUCTURING PROGRAMS

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate ¹	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Multilateral Assistance	2,040,819	2,040,819	3,630,134	4,726,715	2,685,896	1,096,581
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	206,500	206,500	206,500	206,500	-	-
International Development Association (IDA)	1,001,400	1,001,400	1,427,974	1,430,256	428,856	2,282
African Development Fund (AfDF)	171,300	171,300	211,300	171,300	-	-40,000
African Development Bank (AfDB)	54,649	54,649	54,649	54,649	-	-
Asian Development Fund (AsDF)	47,395	47,395	53,323	43,610	-3,785	-9,713
International Monetary Fund Facilities and Trust Funds	-	-	102,000	20,000	20,000	-82,000
Green Climate Fund (GCF) ¹	-	-	625,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	975,000
Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) - Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	-	-	300,000	550,000	550,000	250,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,575	139,575	149,288	150,200	10,625	912
International Fund for Agricultural Development	32,500	32,500	43,000	43,000	10,500	-
International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)	387,500	387,500	457,100	457,200	69,700	100
Debt Restructuring	204,000	204,000	67,000	67,000	-137,000	-
Additional Funding ²	120,000	-	-	-	-120,000	-

1/ For FY 2022, Treasury's request of \$625 million for GCF was one half of a total administration request of \$1.25 billion. The other half was requested in the State Department request.

2/ In FY 2021, Congress also appropriated, on an emergency basis, \$120 million to Treasury's debt restructuring account for clearing Sudan's arrears with the IMF.

The request for multilateral assistance through institutions and funds supported by the Department of the Treasury is a critical component of the Biden-Harris Administration's approach for restoring American global standing and leadership through our allies and multilateral institutions and to confront many of the global challenges that the United States faces. These challenges include the existential threat of climate change, continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and fully restoring global economic growth and pre-pandemic progress in reducing poverty. It is particularly imperative for the wellbeing and economic security of Americans and people around the world that the United States scale up our efforts to support low-carbon, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient economic development. The Russian invasion of Ukraine further reinforces the need for a strong U.S.-supported development finance system. The large number of refugees and spillover impacts of the war on energy markets, food prices, trade, and remittances will require a robust and well-resourced response.

Treasury Department International Programs, particularly U.S. contributions to multilateral development banks (MDBs), provide important financing, policy and technical support for quality infrastructure investment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, public health, digital development, and gender equality, which are essential to delivering on the goals of the Build Back Better World (B3W) initiative. They also contribute to enhancing equity and fostering the inclusion of disadvantaged and marginalized people in developing countries that have not adequately shared the benefits of development.

The multilateral institutions and funds supported by Treasury are a cost-effective way for the United States to advance its geostrategic interests and to deliver results on the ground across a range of issues that are critical to the Biden-Harris Administration's objective to promote a foreign policy for the middle class. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) supports international macroeconomic and financial stability. The World Bank, the preeminent development institution, the regional development banks, and other multilateral funds support economic development, the reduction of global poverty and inequality, addressing climate change, as well as infrastructure investment, food security, and social and economic inclusion. Through its engagement with multilateral institutions, Treasury helps developing countries attract and sustain private investment for clean and sustainable infrastructure that will increase prosperity. Further, these institutions and programs reflect and promote American values related to good governance, transparency, and sound debt management.

Supporting economic prosperity overseas also bolsters economic dynamism and prosperity at home by expanding markets for U.S. exports, which creates jobs for the U.S. middle class, and protects the stability of the American economy. Treasury International Programs also safeguard and improve the wellbeing of the American people in other ways. For example, U.S. contributions to climate change and environment funds not only help protect the global climate; they also reduce harmful chemicals in the air that Americans breathe and the water they drink. They also sustain the availability of food and natural resources from overseas on which Americans depend.

The Administration is requesting \$2.315 billion in appropriations for Treasury-supported climate change and environmental funds and programs¹. This includes \$1.6 billion for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as requests for the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act (TFCCA). These programs will accelerate progress toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement by assisting developing countries in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change and building resilience, and investing in sustainable infrastructure. These programs will also invest in forest

¹ Of this total, the \$2.293 billion is considered to be climate finance. Because the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports multiple environmental goals, only 85 percent of GEF funding (\$127.67 million) is included in the climate finance totals.

conservation and other nature-based solutions, which simultaneously support developing country climate change efforts and broader environmental goals.

Our contributions to the MDBs are also critical to support U.S. climate change goals as they are the among the largest and most efficient financiers of systemic change to address climate change. In 2019, the OECD estimated that multilateral development banks contributed over \$42 billion or 53 percent of the total amount of climate finance investments that developed countries mobilized for developing countries. In addition, the MDBs are vital partners to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including investments in access to clean energy, education, health, clean water and sanitation, infrastructure, and decent work.

The FY 2023 President’s Budget also seeks funding and necessary authorization to contribute to IMF facilities and trust funds, including to the IMF’s concessional facility, the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), and the new Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). The IMF is the premier international institution for promoting and sustaining global financial stability, which is critical for sustained growth and increasing living standards, both at home and overseas. The IMF’s role is especially important as vulnerable countries grapple with the ongoing shock of COVID-19 and impact from Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. The PRGT provides highly concessional financing to the world’s poorest countries to support macroeconomic stability and sustain their ability to expand health and social sector spending as they continue to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The proposed Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) will provide longer-term, concessional financing alongside full-fledged IMF programs to support countries undertaking structural reforms to boost resilience to pandemics and to transition to more sustainable energy sources.

These contributions will strengthen the United States’ ability to lead within the IFIs to promote more inclusive and sustainable development pathways, to increase the allocation of financing to the world’s poorest and most fragile countries, and to continue to deliver on key reforms aimed at improving governance, effectiveness, and financial discipline. Proposed contributions to the IFIs will also sustain their relevance to developing countries that are facing higher demands for lending and investment for COVID-19-recovery, energy transition, resilience to the changing climate and other priorities, including response to energy and food price increases and other spillover effects from Russia’s further invasion of Ukraine. Absent a strong MDB system, developing countries will increasingly turn to other alternatives, including to non-transparent sources of development finance.

Multilateral Development Banks

Treasury’s requests for the MDBs include:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): \$206.5 million towards the fourth of up to six installments to subscribe to the U.S. share of the paid-in portion of the IBRD general and selective capital increases. The FY 2023 Budget also requests a program limitation to allow the United States to subscribe to \$1.421 billion in callable capital.

International Development Association (IDA): \$1.430 billion in support of IDA programs over the nineteenth and twentieth replenishment periods², including towards the first installment to the twentieth

² As noted in the section on IDA, IDA donors and management decided to accelerate the IDA-20 replenishment period by one year. Consequently, this shortened the IDA-19 replenishment period by one year, covering World Bank Fiscal Years (WB FY) 2021 through 2022. The IDA-19 pay-in period remains FY 2021 – FY 2023. The IDA-20 replenishment period is WB FY 2023 – FY 2025.

replenishment (IDA-20). The Administration also requests authorization for the United States to subscribe to the IDA-20 replenishment in the amount of \$3.5 billion. This request is included in the General Provisions found in the Department of State and Other International Programs chapter of the FY 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

African Development Bank (AfDB): \$54.6 million for the third of eight installments to subscribe to the U.S. share of the paid-in portion of the seventh general capital increase. The FY 2023 Budget also requests a program limitation to allow the United States to subscribe to \$856,174,624 in callable capital.

African Development Fund (AfDF): \$171.3 million in support of AfDF programs over the fifteenth replenishment period (AfDF-15; AfDB FY 2020 – FY 2022), including towards a third installment to AfDF-15.

Asian Development Fund (AsDF): \$43.6 million in support of AsDF programs over the twelfth replenishment period (AsDF-13; FY 2022 – FY 2025). The Administration also requests authorization to subscribe to the AsDF-13 replenishment in the amount of \$174.44 million, which the Administration had originally sought in the FY 2022 President's Budget. This request is included in the General Provisions found in the Department of State and Other International Programs chapter of the FY 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

International Monetary Fund – Contributions to IMF Facilities and Trust Funds

The FY 2023 Budget requests a total of \$20 million to enable the United States to make contributions through direct loans to the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) and to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), the IMF's concessional lending facility for low-income countries (LICs). The specific division of the funding between grants to, and/or covering the subsidy cost of loans to, the RST and PRGT is yet to be determined. The Administration also requests authorization to loan up to \$21 billion to the PRGT and the RST from Treasury's Exchange Stabilization Fund.

Climate Change and Environment Funds

Green Climate Fund (GCF): The FY 2023 Budget requests \$1.6 billion total for a contribution to the GCF. Established in 2010, the GCF seeks to foster climate-resilient development and zero-emission investment by funding activities across a variety of sectors, including transport; water and other infrastructure; energy generation and efficiency; and land use, including agriculture and forestry. It uses a range of financial instruments to support high impact projects and programs, mobilize private sector capital, and foster stronger policy environments that better address the challenges of a changing climate.

Clean Technology Fund (CTF): The FY 2023 Budget requests \$550 million for a contribution to the CTF for the Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT) Investment program, which aims to support developing countries' transition away from coal. The ACT program complements the United States' bilateral efforts to promote a just energy transition in targeted countries. The Administration intends to use \$520 million for the subsidy cost of a loan with an estimated value of approximately \$3.22 billion. The Administration will use \$30 million as a grant to support administrative costs of the loan.

Global Environment Facility (GEF): The FY 2023 Budget requests \$150.2 million to support a first installment to the GEF's eighth replenishment (GEF-8). Established in 1991, the GEF is a multilateral trust fund that provides mainly grant-based funding to assist developing and transitional countries in addressing global environmental challenges in five focal areas: (1) biodiversity; (2) chemicals and waste;

(3) climate change; (4) land degradation (primarily deforestation and desertification); and (5) international waters.

Food Security

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): The FY 2023 Budget requests \$43 million to support including for the second of three installments towards the International Fund for Agricultural Development's twelfth replenishment (IFAD-12).

International Organizations and Program (IO&P)

The FY 2023 request for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to advance U.S. strategic objectives that require global solutions, such as protecting the ozone layer and promoting inclusive, sustainable, and climate-friendly economic growth and development. Contributions through IO&P support U.S. humanitarian leadership, advance democracy, rule of law, and human rights, and set international standards that keep Americans safe and help drive a dynamic, inclusive, innovative U.S. economy.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$135.5 million)**: UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and youth and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children and adolescents throughout the world. This contribution will support the core budget of UNICEF, which directly provides goods, and services and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to help the world's most disadvantaged and marginalized children and their families.
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$76.6 million)**: UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 developing countries. UNDP's work in promoting good governance, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability in countries facing challenges and crises helps to advance U.S. development priorities and national interests by strengthening America's foreign policy impact on global strategic challenges.
- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$56.0 million)**: UNFPA advances the U.S. government's strategic foreign policy goals to empower women, build democracy, and encourage broad-based economic growth through advancing global health and human rights and expanding access to voluntary family planning, reducing global maternal and child mortality, and preventing gender-based violence. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to achieving the health and gender-related Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (\$21.0 million)**: U.S. leadership in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Global Climate Observing System, and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is a critical component of the global response to climate change. U.S. support will advance assessment of climate change science and

technology, ensure cooperation among countries on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and climate observations, and promote timely and open access to earth-observing data.

- **Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$64.0 million):** The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) provides technical and financial assistance to help developing countries meet their obligations to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are potent greenhouse gases. The MLF is managed by an Executive Committee, a policy body where the United States and Japan, as key donors, hold the only two permanent seats. The MLF has played a critical role in achieving global participation and compliance as a structure for sharing the burden of the ODS phase-out.

Debt Restructuring and Relief

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$67 million for bilateral debt restructuring and relief programs. This funding would support the following initiatives:

G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Sustainability Initiative (the Common Framework), and Paris Club debt restructuring: The FY 2023 Budget requests \$52 million for the United States' participation in debt restructuring and relief programs through the Paris Club and G20. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States has been participating in a G20 initiative that includes China – the Common Framework, which helps low-income countries restructure their debts through a multilateral framework. Given the rising debt burdens of many low-income countries, U.S. participation in the Common Framework and the Paris Club proactively work toward longer-term sustainability for low-income countries and avoid prolonged and costly debt crises.

Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act (TFCCA): The FY 2023 Budget requests \$15 million for the TFCCA, which enables eligible developing countries with certain concessional debt owed to the United States to redirect some of those payments to support conservation of their tropical forests and/or coral reefs. Protecting biodiversity and combating climate change are central to U.S. national economic and security interests. Conservation of tropical forests and coral reefs is critical to mitigating the impact of climate change, providing clean water, and supporting sustainable jobs in developing countries.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	54,800	-221,000	-221,500	-202,085	-256,900	19,400
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Offsetting Collections	-61,700	-337,500	-352,000	-363,300	-301,600	-11,300
Export-Import Bank of the United States - Operations	116,500	116,500	130,500	161,216	44,700	30,700

The FY 2023 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) export credit support will total \$15.5 billion in lending activity and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM's users (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM's receipts are expected to total \$363.3 million, including funds set aside to cover the cost of the agency's credit programs in FY 2023. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$129.8 million for administrative expenses and \$25.0 million in program budget. The FY 2023 request for EXIM also includes \$6.4 million for the expenses of the OIG. EXIM forecasts sending \$188.6 million (i.e., negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses.

EXIM is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, EXIM supports U.S. exports by providing export financing through loan, guarantee, and insurance programs where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, EXIM helps U.S. companies support and maintain U.S. jobs. EXIM, one of more than 110 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for businesses of all sizes in the competitive global marketplace.

EXIM's FY 2023 Budget is estimated to support 88,000 U.S. jobs and advance the Biden Administration's Build Back Better and Climate initiatives.

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	79,500	79,500	79,500	98,000	18,500	18,500

The FY 2023 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of \$98.0 million will strengthen the Agency’s ability to help companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority infrastructure projects in emerging economies. The USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project preparation activities – feasibility studies, technical assistance, and pilot projects – and partnership-building activities, such as reverse trade missions, that create sustainable and climate-smart infrastructure and foster economic growth in partner countries. In carrying out its mission, the USTDA prioritizes activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services that can match the development needs of the Agency’s overseas partners.

Over the past three decades, the USTDA has utilized its specialized experience and unique toolkit to generate quantifiable results and programs with a proven record of success. In FY 2021, on average, the USTDA’s activities generated \$117 in U.S. exports for every taxpayer dollar programmed. To maximize its return on appropriated funds, USTDA will continue to prioritize support for clean energy, transportation, information and communications technology, healthcare infrastructure and agribusiness projects in developing and middle-income countries around the world. These priority infrastructure sectors align with the Administration’s broader Build Back World Initiative.

The FY 2023 budget request proposes an increase of \$18.5 million over the FY 2022 estimated level. USTDA’s appropriated funds will enable the USTDA to support Administration priorities, including address the global climate change challenge was also helping level the playing field for U.S. companies in the Indo-Pacific; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East, North Africa, Europe and Eurasia; and sub-Saharan Africa regions by:

- Providing critical project preparation assistance under the USTDA’s Global Partnership for Climate-Smart Infrastructure. Launched by the Administration during the Leaders Summit on Climate, this initiative is connecting U.S. industry to major clean energy and transportation infrastructure projects in emerging markets;
- Positioning U.S. industry to win against competing foreign infrastructure development efforts like China’s Belt and Road Initiative. USTDA engages at the most critical and strategically important stage of the project development cycle when design choices and technology options are being defined and determined. The Agency leverages U.S. private sector expertise to define how projects will be designed, financed, and implemented, which is critical for creating a level playing field; and
- Promoting value-based procurement methods to improve development outcomes and increase international competition.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	130,693	178,000	128,388	555,133	424,440	426,745
Subtotal, Admin/IG/Program	571,000	571,000	600,800	1,005,113	434,113	404,313
Administrative Expenses	119,000	119,000	148,000	220,000	101,000	72,000
Program	450,000	450,000	450,000	780,000	330,000	330,000
Inspector General	2,000	2,000	2,800	5,133	3,133	2,333
Offsetting Collections	-440,307	-393,000	-472,412	-450,000	-9,693	22,412
Other	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]	[-]
Complementary Programming and/or Potential Transfers from State/USAID, Economic Support and Development Fund	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[50,000]	[-]	[-]

In Fiscal Year 2023, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC), the USG’s newest agency, intends to substantially grow its portfolio and mobilize additional capital to fulfill its mandate, in particular by financing high-quality infrastructure in the developing world. DFC’s tools strategically support private sector-led growth and mobilize additional sources of capital. In key markets across Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and beyond, this work makes real developmental impacts while supporting our foreign policy goals. DFC is one key component of the U.S. commitment to ensure developing countries pursuing transformational economic and infrastructure development have a positive, democratic alternative to state-directed investments by authoritarian governments.

The organization is a key part of delivering on the President’s Build Back Better World (B3W) Initiative. This initiative, executed in partnership with G7 countries, will focus on key pillars, including climate, health and health security, digital technology, and gender equity and inclusive growth. These pillars are aligned with DFC’s core mission of partnering with the private sector to advance economic development in low and lower middle-income countries. DFC will continue to prioritize investments in these market sectors along with numerous others where DFC investments can drive impact, including but not limited to: housing, education, water and sanitation, food security and agriculture, physical infrastructure, and energy.

For Fiscal Year 2023, DFC requests a budget of \$1 billion, consisting of \$780 million in program funds and \$220 million for administrative expenses¹. The \$780 million in program funds will be flexibly allocated across credit subsidy, equity, technical assistance, and grants or other special projects and programs. This level of resources will help ensure that DFC can achieve the scale necessary to meet our mobilization goals and tackle the complex problems facing the developing world, including climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and gender inequality. DFC will engage and mobilize its public and private sector counterparts to meet these challenges as part of a whole-of-government approach.

DFC's programs in key areas such as microfinance, securing telecommunications, and infrastructure ensure that private sector investment meets its full potential for creating opportunity and growth in the developing world.

Program Budget and Priorities

The FY 2023 program budget request of \$780 million will enable DFC to grow its portfolio by addressing the significant unmet financing needs in key sectors, such as those identified by the President's B3W goals, and regions that align with United States development and foreign policy objectives. DFC's budget request will allow the agency to continue working in coordination with the Department of State (State), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and others to advance several core DFC and Administration priorities (non-exhaustive)

- **Climate and the Just Transition:** Recognizing the disparate impacts of climate change around the world, DFC will use its investment tools to support projects that help mitigate climate pollution and those that strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable global communities to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, and to ensure a just transition to a clean energy economy. It will also seek to strengthen global agricultural value chains by investing in projects that help farmers increase yields, increase climate resilience, reduce food waste, and expand exports.
- **Health:** DFC will continue to support the international response to COVID-19 and remains committed to working with the private sector to strengthen and build resilient healthcare supply chains, and to expand access to affordable, quality healthcare delivery services and lifesaving treatments. DFC will continue to work with the private sector to expand access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation in schools and healthcare facilities.
- **Gender Equity:** DFC's 2X Women's Initiative is committed to addressing the unique challenges women face globally and unlocking the multi-trillion dollar opportunity they represent. DFC applies a gender lens to every project it considers to help make sure that women will benefit. In doing so, DFC prioritizes those areas that are proven to have an outsized positive impact on women: climate change, water, infrastructure, technology, healthcare, food security, and small and medium-sized women-owned businesses.
- **Information and Communications Technology:** Closing the 'digital divide' between those with internet access and those without is a priority for DFC. DFC will support information and communications technology (ICT) projects that make broadband services more affordable and thus more accessible to unserved and underserved communities. Increased connectivity not only spurs economic growth and integration in markets, but also delivers

transformative opportunities across sectors, including financial services (fintech), government, health and education.

- **Inclusive Growth:** Across every investment DFC considers, DFC will prioritize projects with high developmental impact in low-income and lower middle-income countries, with a focus on accelerating economic growth in indigenous and underserved communities to reduce extreme poverty and income inequality.
- **Regional Focus Areas:** DFC will seek to grow its portfolio of catalytic investments across all the regions in which it operates: Africa, the Indo-Pacific region, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Eurasia. It will drive broad-based values, private sector-led growth that expands economic opportunity and advances U.S. development and strategic objectives specific to each region. These development and strategic objectives will support regional priorities identified in conjunction with its interagency partners, including the Eurasian energy sector, small and medium enterprises in the West Bank and Gaza, and healthcare systems strengthening in Africa.

Administrative Budget

DFC requests \$220 million for FY 2023 for administrative expenses and project-specific transaction costs. This request will primarily support increased staffing and other support costs needed to advance the President's B3W goals across the sectors. DFC will use the administrative budget to implement innovative and effective programs and partnerships, to foster an effective and efficient organization, and to maintain a fiscally responsible agency both now and for the future.

DFC seeks to maintain and expand partnerships with USAID, State, MCC, and other federal agencies to foster a whole-of-government approach to development. There are also critical efforts at DFC to strengthen partnerships with other Development Finance Institutions, international finance institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and think tanks to maximize cooperation and development impact.

DFC is committed to all efforts to foster an effective, efficient, and inclusive organization. DFC seeks to empower staff to create a productive and positive work environment, and the organization is committed to attracting and retaining the skilled personnel it needs to achieve its development and foreign policy objectives. DFC will direct program resources toward expanding stakeholder engagement and increasing the number of women and minority-owned U.S. businesses that receive DFC project support and financing. Administrative resources will enable the agency to strengthen management and oversight structures for complex transactions, ensuring that DFC can identify risks, make prudent decisions, monitor results, and maximize the policy and developmental value of DFC's portfolio.

While DFC is managing its internal operations, DFC is focused on identifying new private sector partners by expanding client outreach and providing effective customer service to project sponsors. Only with a broad base of clients across all sectors and geographies can, DFC play a leadership role on the global development stage and source strategically significant deals.

Office of Inspector General

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) mission to partner with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world today requires an effective Office of Inspector (OIG) to ensure American taxpayer dollars are protected. The DFC OIG

was created by the same legislation that created DFC, the Better Utilization of Investments Leading to Development Act of 2018 (BUILD Act) and derives its authority from the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act). The OIG's mission to prevent, detect, and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in DFC's programs and operations is accomplished by conducting and supervising audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations of DFC's investments, projects, systems, employees, and contractors. DFC OIG work is designed to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of DFC's programs and operations.

The DFC OIG officially began operations when the first Inspector General was selected and hired in August 2020. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG previously provided oversight responsibilities of DFC programs and operations. The IG Act requires DFC OIG to maintain operational and administrative independence from DFC. In FY 2021, the DFC Inspector General hired seven full-time equivalents (FTEs), which includes a team of experienced legal, audit, investigative and support staff to oversee DFC's exposure, which is capped at \$60 billion. An additional FTE hired in FY 2022, brings the total to eight.

To support FY 2023 oversight activities and build a robust OIG function for DFC, the OIG will continue to prioritize hiring by adding two auditors to reinforce our mission to conduct at least seven to eight performance and mandatory audits; one investigator to sustain increasing requests to review allegations of fraud, corruption, and inappropriate conduct; and one to two interns. OIG request for \$5.133 million includes \$2.6 million to cover wages, allowing an increase in the workforce to 11 experienced FTEs excluding the interns. To ensure OIG work complies with oversight standards, the request also includes \$0.17 million for the mandatory contribution to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

DFC OIG has successfully transitioned the administration of the Hotline from USAID OIG, acquiring the capability for DFC employees and partners to contact the DFC OIG directly with their complaints. In addition to publishing top management challenges, semiannual reports to Congress, and conducting a review in response to a congressional request, the OIG has also provided correspondence to the new DFC chief executive officer outlining the critical issues facing DFC. OIG mandatory and performance audits include but are not limited to, Financial Statements, Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), Payment Integrity Information Act, DFC's implementation of the BUILD Act, and legislative requests to follow up on DFC's compliance with appropriations and energy sector projects. In addition, OIG investigations have been vital, resulting in recovery of assets and prosecutorial interest.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND USAID GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS
MANDATORY BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR PANDEMIC
PREPAREDNESS**

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Global Health Programs	-	-	-	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Global Health Programs - State	-	-	-	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	-	-	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000

The Budget includes \$6.5 billion in Global Health Programs mandatory funding for State and USAID available over five years to make transformative investments in global health security and pandemic and other biological threat preparedness in support of national biodefense and pandemic preparedness goals. This funding will strengthen the global health workforce, advance research and development capacity, and increase health security financing to help prevent, detect, and respond to future COVID variants and other biological threats.

Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness Fund (\$4,500.0 million, Global Health Programs-State):

The United States, in partnership with the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO), is listening to the global experts and is leading the international community to establish a new financial intermediary fund (FIF) focused on global health security and pandemic preparedness, and response (PPR), including preparedness for future COVID variants. A well-resourced FIF housed at the World Bank would provide funding to address key gaps in the health security architecture to bolster pandemic preparedness including preparedness for future COVID variants at country, regional, and global levels. Creation of a new financial intermediary fund recognizes the urgent need to increase sustainable financing for pandemic preparedness and global health security, and that significant gaps remain in disease surveillance, country level capability required by the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), and capacity to rapidly develop, manufacture, and administer countermeasures globally.

Building on international momentum, the United States remains focused on establishing a FIF with the broadest political support from stakeholders. These efforts seek to ensure sustainability by allowing for the inclusion of monetary resources outside of official development accounts. The World Bank and the WHO are working on the design elements of a FIF so that it can be ready to accept and deploy financing from the United States and other donors in 2022. At the President’s Global COVID-19 Summit, the United States pledged \$250.0 million in FY 2021 ARPA-ESF for a FIF to support efforts related to the coronavirus, which has proved pivotal in coalescing international support to establish a FIF. This is in addition to the \$250.0 million included in the FY 2022 President’s Budget Request. The \$4.5 billion mandatory request and the \$250.0 million discretionary request in FY 2023 will further build on that initial pledge, and will encourage other donor countries, private sector, and philanthropies to join us in contributing to the FIF to achieve a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats.

The G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response estimate that \$10 to \$30 billion annually is needed to avoid the cycle of panic and neglect that inhibits the world's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to health security threats. Mandatory funding in the amount requested will be essential to address gaps in the global health security architecture at the scale required. Robust U.S. financing will demonstrate our commitment to improving global health security, while catalyzing additional support from donors and partners.

Research, Development, and Delivery (\$500.0 million, Global Health Programs-USAID):

The Budget includes \$500.0 million over five years for a contribution to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) to support vaccine research, development, and delivery, and to develop and deploy innovative tools to build resilience for future epidemics and pandemics. Vaccine research and development activities support USAID's longer-term objectives for addressing pandemic preparedness. This funding will enable innovative tools and technologies with the potential to accelerate the development and manufacture of vaccines against previously unknown pathogens, which will be critical to prepare for future infectious disease threats.

Health Worker Initiative (\$1,000.0 million, \$250.0 million Global Health Programs-State and \$750 million Global Health Programs-USAID):

Well-performing health workforces need to be responsive and efficient to achieve the best health outcomes possible, given available resources and circumstances. This Budget includes \$1 billion to build and strengthen the global health workforce as part of the Administration's newly launching Health Worker Initiative (HWI), a critical component of both the Build Back Better World Initiative and the COVID-19 Response Plan,. This initiative is the global component of the Domestic Health Worker Initiative launched by the Biden Administration last year. Activities will be coordinated with other departments and agencies supporting this initiative, including the Department of Human and Health Services (HHS) and the Centers for Disease Controls (CDC). Investments will:

- Support private industry partnerships with local governments to expand the capacity of country pre- and in-service education systems to build a more diverse, inclusive and well-trained health workforce that is better equipped to serve and respond to local and global population health needs and to ensure the sustainability of health infrastructure investments.
- Advance the safety and security of health workers across facilities and communities, including by prioritizing health worker vaccinations and preventing violence, discrimination, and sexual harassment.
- Develop regional and country institutional capacity for health and other critical workforce planning and management at all levels that more effectively address health worker development and training, distribution, and retention.
- Support countries to develop and implement strategic plans to support health workers and partner with countries on projects under these plans.
- Advance availability of human resources for health (HRH) data for all levels of decision making through scaled and decentralized implementation of human resource information systems at national and sub-national levels.
- Ensure equity and women's meaningful participation (in terms of number, parity, remuneration, and decision-making power in an organization's structure) in the health workforce across several global health areas, including global health security programming. Promote fair remuneration and decent work including for paraprofessionals and community health workers, a majority of whom are women. Strengthen leadership opportunities including removing barriers for women, who represent 70 percent of the workforce but are concentrated in lower-status positions.

Emergency Reserve Fund (\$500.0 million, Global Health Programs-USAID):

The Budget includes \$500.0 million to replenish the Emergency Reserve Fund (ERF) which is needed to ensure USAID has the ability to quickly and effectively respond to infectious disease outbreaks if the Administrator of USAID determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to respond to an emerging health threat that poses severe threats to human health. The ERF has been crucial in enabling USAID to quickly respond in past infectious disease outbreaks, including Ebola, Pneumonic Plague, and COVID-19 outbreaks. Having dedicated funding to respond to future outbreaks will enable USAID to respond quickly and effectively, while avoiding disruption to ongoing health programming.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
International Trade Commission	103,000	103,000	103,000	106,818	3,818	3,818

The U.S International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. For FY 2023, the Commission requests an appropriation of \$122.4 million to support its authorized operations. Pursuant to section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974, the budget estimates for the Commission are transmitted to Congress without revision by the President. The Administration's FY 2023 request for the Commission is \$106.8 million, reflected in the Appendix table and appropriations language.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	Change from FY 2021 Actual	Change from FY 2022 Request
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,366	2,366	2,434	2,504	138	70

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice. Its principle mission is to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress, pursuant to international claims settlement agreements, or at the request of the Secretary of State.

The FY 2023 request for FCSC provides \$2.5 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under claims settlement agreements, as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

ACCOUNT TABLES

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-USAID	3,265,950	4,000,000	3,265,950	3,870,950	3,956,000
Africa	1,820,990	-	*	1,844,440	2,058,450
Angola	22,000	-	*	22,000	27,000
Benin	28,500	-	*	28,500	37,000
Burkina Faso	47,500	-	*	47,500	58,500
Burundi	17,500	-	*	17,500	22,000
Cameroon	22,500	-	*	22,500	32,500
Central African Republic	2,000	-	*	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	38,000	-	*	40,500	51,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	130,500	-	*	130,500	143,500
Ethiopia	132,650	-	*	134,000	143,000
Ghana	57,640	-	*	57,640	64,500
Guinea	28,000	-	*	29,000	40,500
Kenya	113,500	-	*	115,500	124,325
Liberia	30,000	-	*	30,000	42,500
Madagascar	63,000	-	*	63,000	68,000
Malawi	65,000	-	*	65,000	72,500
Mali	71,000	-	*	69,500	81,000
Mozambique	84,500	-	*	84,500	93,500
Niger	43,210	-	*	39,000	50,000
Nigeria	202,000	-	*	202,000	214,000
Rwanda	44,500	-	*	44,500	49,300
Senegal	59,500	-	*	60,500	69,500
Sierra Leone	27,000	-	*	28,000	39,650
Somalia	1,500	-	*	3,600	1,500
South Africa	65,000	-	*	65,000	67,000
South Sudan	19,000	-	*	22,000	31,000
Sudan	2,000	-	*	9,000	6,000
Tanzania	128,000	-	*	128,000	135,500
Uganda	129,000	-	*	129,000	135,000
Zambia	81,375	-	*	83,375	90,475
Zimbabwe	26,000	-	*	29,000	26,500
USAID Africa Regional	14,700	-	*	14,700	16,700
USAID East Africa Regional	2,500	-	*	1,500	1,000
USAID Sahel Regional Program	9,290	-	*	13,500	10,000
USAID West Africa Regional	12,625	-	*	12,625	12,000
East Asia and Pacific	134,535	-	*	134,505	190,500
Burma	27,000	-	*	29,000	29,000
Cambodia	24,505	-	*	24,505	28,500
Indonesia	31,500	-	*	31,500	44,000
Laos	9,530	-	*	7,500	12,500
Philippines	30,000	-	*	30,000	42,000
Thailand	-	-	*	-	5,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	*	2,000	2,000
Vietnam	7,000	-	*	7,000	18,500

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	*	-	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	-	*	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia	9,700	-	*	9,700	23,200
Georgia	-	-	*	-	5,000
Ukraine	8,500	-	*	8,500	17,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	-	*	1,200	1,200
Near East	8,000	-	*	10,000	21,000
Egypt	-	-	*	-	6,000
Jordan	-	-	*	-	5,000
Yemen	8,000	-	*	10,000	10,000
South and Central Asia	192,983	-	*	194,810	264,500
Afghanistan	17,250	-	*	8,000	12,000
Bangladesh	68,923	-	*	69,000	83,000
India	34,500	-	*	34,500	48,500
Kazakhstan	-	-	*	-	8,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	*	6,000	11,000
Nepal	40,310	-	*	40,310	41,000
Pakistan	7,000	-	*	18,000	30,000
Tajikistan	10,500	-	*	10,500	17,500
Uzbekistan	6,000	-	*	6,000	11,000
Central Asia Regional	2,500	-	*	2,500	2,500
Western Hemisphere	55,470	-	*	58,500	113,500
Brazil	-	-	*	-	5,000
Colombia	1,970	-	*	5,000	10,000
El Salvador	-	-	*	-	5,000
Guatemala	13,000	-	*	13,000	24,000
Haiti	24,500	-	*	24,500	34,500
Honduras	-	-	*	-	6,000
Jamaica	-	-	*	-	5,000
Peru	-	-	*	-	8,000
Venezuela	5,000	-	*	5,000	5,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	11,000	-	*	11,000	11,000
USAID Asia Regional	7,750	-	*	9,000	9,000
USAID Asia Regional	7,750	-	*	9,000	9,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	21,000	-	*	21,000	21,000
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	420	-	*	-	-
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	20,580	-	*	21,000	21,000
GH - Global Health	294,493	-	*	308,966	327,805
Global Health - Core	294,493	-	*	308,966	327,805
GH - International Partnerships	721,029	4,000,000	*	1,280,029	927,045
GH/IP - Blind Children	4,000	-	*	4,000	4,000
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	-	*	20,335	20,335
GH/IP - Emergency Reserve Fund	-	-	*	-	90,000

Global Health Programs - USAID (GHP-USAID)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GH/IP - GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance	290,000	4,000,000	*	290,000	290,000
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development ²	190,000	-	*	745,000	37,000
GH/IP - Health Resilience Fund	-	-	*	-	10,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	*	28,710	28,710
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	-	*	2,500	2,500
GH/IP - MDR Financing	22,984	-	*	26,984	20,000
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	-	*	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Multilateral Organizations	-	-	*	-	250,000
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	102,500	-	*	102,500	114,500
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	*	15,000	15,000

1/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funds (P.L.116-260)

2/ The FY 2023 Request includes \$745.0 million for Global Health Security in Development in GHP-USAID, a straight-line of the FY 2022 Request. Most of those funds have been allocated to specific Operating Units to increase transparency and provide greater detail on which countries we are proposing to provide with intensive or targeted support for strengthening their health systems capacity.

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
GHP-STATE	5,930,000	5,930,000	6,180,000	6,620,000
Africa	3,658,853	*	3,615,100	3,613,100
Angola	11,466	*	10,000	10,000
Benin	6,000	*	-	-
Botswana	49,230	*	50,000	50,000
Burkina Faso	10,065	*	-	-
Burundi	29,791	*	23,000	23,000
Cameroon	81,828	*	75,000	75,000
Cote d'Ivoire	94,673	*	85,000	85,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97,688	*	94,100	102,000
Eswatini	64,129	*	62,500	62,500
Ethiopia	102,464	*	85,000	85,000
Ghana	11,227	*	-	-
Kenya	307,394	*	285,000	287,500
Lesotho	67,240	*	60,000	60,000
Liberia	9,731	*	-	-
Malawi	165,085	*	160,000	160,000
Mali	9,860	*	-	-
Mozambique	388,951	*	390,000	390,000
Namibia	77,069	*	70,000	67,000
Nigeria	366,253	*	330,000	332,000
Rwanda	67,258	*	55,000	55,000
Senegal	6,902	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,117	*	-	-
South Africa	334,915	*	365,000	367,000
South Sudan	39,800	*	39,800	39,800
Tanzania	366,166	*	412,400	398,000
Togo	11,800	*	-	-
Uganda	336,038	*	352,700	353,700
Zambia	337,113	*	372,600	372,600
Zimbabwe	198,750	*	170,000	170,000
USAID West Africa Regional	1,850	*	68,000	68,000
East Asia and Pacific	84,319	*	113,000	95,000
Burma	10,627	*	-	-
Cambodia	4,522	*	-	-
Indonesia	9,111	*	-	-
Laos	1,939	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3,900	*	-	-
Philippines	9,600	*	-	-
Thailand	8,258	*	-	-
Vietnam	32,086	*	30,000	30,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,276	*	83,000	65,000
Europe and Eurasia	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
Ukraine	37,056	*	40,000	40,000
South and Central Asia	30,232	*	15,000	35,000

Global Health Programs - State (GHP-State)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
India	14,064	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,936	*	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,664	*	-	-
Nepal	10,400	*	-	-
Tajikistan	2,168	*	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	*	15,000	35,000
Western Hemisphere	195,020	*	190,000	190,000
Brazil	1,800	*	-	-
Colombia	1,747	*	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,345	*	20,000	20,000
El Salvador	8,090	*	-	-
Guatemala	18,639	*	-	-
Haiti	99,822	*	100,000	100,000
Honduras	8,252	*	-	-
Jamaica	15,471	*	-	-
Nicaragua	1,592	*	-	-
Panama	8,569	*	-	-
Peru	1,900	*	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2,574	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	*	43,600	43,600
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,219	*	26,400	26,400
Other Funding	-	*	-	250,000
Global Health Security Financial Intermediary Fund	-	*	-	250,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,924,520	*	2,206,900	2,396,900
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	185,628	*	-	-
S/GAC, Centrally Supported Systems	53,581	*	-	50,000
S/GAC, HQ Support Mechanisms	25,777	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,605,000	*	1,855,000	2,045,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	25,000	*	301,900	301,900
S/GAC, Technical Leadership and Support	29,534	*	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	-	*	50,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
DA	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,075,097	4,769,787
Africa	1,311,610	*	1,419,682	1,619,533
Benin	1,000	*	-	1,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Burundi	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
Cameroon	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Central African Republic	3,000	*	3,000	6,000
Chad	1,500	*	3,000	3,000
Cote d'Ivoire	3,500	*	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,000	*	80,000	95,000
Djibouti	4,800	*	9,000	9,000
Ethiopia	84,000	*	84,000	38,200
Gambia, The	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Ghana	54,900	*	64,100	64,100
Guinea	2,000	*	3,000	3,000
Kenya	81,500	*	92,800	104,000
Liberia	65,500	*	64,815	65,500
Madagascar	18,150	*	19,500	28,500
Malawi	60,000	*	60,000	65,500
Mali	52,000	*	53,000	53,000
Mauritania	-	*	1,000	1,000
Mozambique	62,600	*	63,000	73,500
Niger	27,237	*	31,000	34,737
Nigeria	51,246	*	58,200	60,200
Rwanda	35,065	*	40,000	40,000
Senegal	58,500	*	63,000	65,000
Sierra Leone	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Somalia	55,000	*	45,000	49,000
South Africa	3,000	*	3,000	11,000
South Sudan	50,000	*	56,000	56,000
Sudan	26,300	*	15,500	15,500
Tanzania	29,538	*	30,500	30,500
Uganda	47,000	*	57,257	59,257
Zambia	22,434	*	28,741	33,741
Zimbabwe	22,500	*	18,000	22,500
USAID Africa Regional	112,540	*	169,685	279,885
USAID Central Africa Regional	56,000	*	59,000	64,000
USAID East Africa Regional	25,133	*	27,133	34,303
USAID Sahel Regional Program	17,263	*	22,834	35,153
USAID Southern Africa Regional	31,404	*	32,283	45,453
USAID West Africa Regional	36,500	*	39,334	50,004
East Asia and Pacific	369,900	*	430,914	493,714
Burma	30,000	*	26,000	31,800
Cambodia	58,000	*	58,000	58,000

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
China	5,000	*	-	-
Indonesia	63,000	*	63,000	75,000
Laos	27,000	*	27,000	30,000
Marshall Islands	450	*	2,000	2,000
Micronesia	450	*	2,000	2,000
Mongolia	3,000	*	6,000	6,000
Papua New Guinea	-	*	20,250	28,250
Philippines	70,000	*	70,800	70,800
Thailand	2,000	*	7,000	7,000
Timor-Leste	16,000	*	16,000	16,000
Vietnam	65,000	*	80,000	88,000
Pacific Islands Regional	25,000	*	35,000	45,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	*	17,864	33,864
Near East	148,000	*	16,300	20,210
Jordan	85,000	*	-	-
Morocco	10,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	45,000	*	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	8,000	*	16,300	20,210
South and Central Asia	217,900	*	284,900	302,203
Bangladesh	122,200	*	122,200	122,200
India	25,000	*	51,000	66,000
Maldives	2,200	*	5,200	5,200
Nepal	40,000	*	82,000	82,000
Sri Lanka	27,500	*	23,500	25,803
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	490,585	*	659,148	865,948
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	7,000	*	5,000	19,000
Brazil	17,000	*	17,000	35,000
Colombia	70,000	*	70,000	72,000
Dominican Republic	5,560	*	8,000	17,000
Ecuador	11,500	*	13,000	16,000
El Salvador	70,000	*	95,000	119,000
Guatemala	65,650	*	113,650	138,000
Haiti	52,000	*	51,000	111,000
Honduras	65,000	*	95,000	126,650
Jamaica	2,000	*	1,000	2,000
Nicaragua	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
Paraguay	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Peru	43,035	*	39,035	53,035
USAID Caribbean Development Program	13,300	*	10,000	12,000
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	*	73,085	73,085
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	34,540	*	29,178	25,178
USAID South America Regional	15,000	*	20,200	28,000
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000	14,000

Development Assistance (DA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
USAID Asia Regional	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	30,500	*	47,500	47,500
Center for the Prevention of Conflict and Violence (CVP)	-	*	31,000	31,000
Conflict-Prevention and Stabilization Program Oversight (CPS PO)	-	*	16,500	16,500
USAID Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS)	30,500	*	-	-
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	529,598	*	831,839	1,003,839
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	12,350	*	202,250	287,250
DDI - Center for Economics and Market-Development	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
DDI - Center for Education	177,300	*	121,800	121,800
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	68,706	*	114,850	114,850
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	7,045	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	16,366	*	165,851	175,851
DDI - Inclusive Development Hub	51,793	*	23,250	50,250
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	67,912	*	74,128	124,128
DDI - Local, Faith-based & Transformative Partnerships	104,606	*	89,710	69,710
DDI - Private Sector Engagement Hub (PSE)	11,760	*	20,000	30,000
Other Funding	31,002	*	-	27,500
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	-	27,500
To Be Programmed	12,800	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	18,202	*	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	14,550	*	17,000	17,000
RFS - Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security	337,125	*	350,110	353,110
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230
USAID Program Management Initiatives	5,230	*	3,704	5,230

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ³	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ⁴	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ⁵	FY 2023 Request
ESF Total	3,151,963	700,000	8,675,000	3,078,963	4,260,231	4,122,463
Africa	53,400	700,000	367,098	*	88,600	32,600
African Union	1,600	-	-	*	1,600	1,600
Angola	-	-	4,920	*	-	-
Benin	-	-	2,300	*	-	-
Botswana	-	-	6,375	*	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	5,040	*	-	-
Burundi	-	-	4,499	*	-	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	500	*	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	7,175	*	-	-
Central African Republic	3,000	-	1,500	*	-	-
Comoros	-	-	200	*	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	9,538	*	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	15,415	*	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	1,400	*	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Eswatini	-	-	6,590	*	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	14,000	*	-	-
Gabon	-	-	500	*	-	-
Gambia, The	-	-	2,000	*	-	-
Ghana	-	-	2,650	*	-	-
Guinea	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	200	*	-	-
Kenya	-	-	21,250	*	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	7,160	*	-	-
Liberia	-	-	1,400	*	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	5,100	*	-	-
Malawi	-	-	11,589	*	-	-
Mali	-	-	5,500	*	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	500	*	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	25,750	*	-	-
Namibia	-	-	12,000	*	-	-
Niger	6,000	-	4,000	*	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	22,525	*	-	-
Republic of the Congo	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	5,212	*	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	200	*	-	-
Senegal	-	-	4,150	*	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	500	*	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	1,425	*	-	-
Somalia	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
South Africa	-	-	37,500	*	-	-
South Sudan	1,000	-	5,500	*	-	-
Sudan	10,000	700,000	3,000	*	56,000	-
Tanzania	-	-	29,000	*	-	-
Togo	-	-	3,240	*	-	-
Uganda	-	-	26,625	*	-	-
Zambia	-	-	26,780	*	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	14,190	*	-	-
State Africa Regional	31,000	-	-	*	31,000	31,000
USAID Africa Regional	800	-	-	*	-	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ³	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ⁴	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ⁵	FY 2023 Request
East Asia and Pacific	145,500	-	78,356	*	104,000	116,900
Burma	65,000	-	2,763	*	54,000	48,200
Cambodia	-	-	4,280	*	-	-
China	12,000	-	-	*	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	30,475	*	-	-
Laos	-	-	2,480	*	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	800	*	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	3,700	*	-	-
North Korea	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	4,118	*	-	-
Philippines	-	-	11,800	*	-	-
Thailand	5,000	-	5,520	*	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
Vietnam	30,000	-	6,420	*	15,000	15,000
Pacific Islands Regional	-	-	3,500	*	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,500	-	-	*	35,000	53,700
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13,000	-	-	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,500	-	45,900	*	10,400	18,000
Albania	-	-	1,500	*	-	-
Armenia	-	-	2,100	*	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	3,500	*	-	-
Belarus	-	-	2,800	*	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	2,600	*	-	-
Georgia	-	-	5,400	*	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	*	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
Moldova	-	-	2,800	*	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
North Macedonia	-	-	2,700	*	-	-
Romania	-	-	2,400	*	-	-
Serbia	-	-	3,700	*	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	6,300	*	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	-	2,200	*	10,400	18,000
Near East	1,848,400	-	41,000	*	1,923,000	2,033,390
Algeria	-	-	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Egypt	125,000	-	5,050	*	125,000	125,000
Iraq	150,000	-	3,000	*	150,000	156,000
Jordan	1,122,400	-	4,700	*	910,800	1,035,800
Lebanon	112,500	-	3,900	*	112,500	112,500
Libya	20,000	-	4,000	*	40,000	40,000
Morocco	10,000	-	2,000	*	20,000	20,800
Syria	40,000	-	4,000	*	125,000	125,000
Tunisia	40,000	-	2,800	*	85,000	45,000
West Bank and Gaza	75,000	-	5,000	*	185,000	185,000
Yemen	5,000	-	4,550	*	30,000	30,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	400	-	-	*	500	500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	25,500	-	-	*	27,200	27,200
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,600	-	-	*	5,000	5,000
Near East Regional Democracy	55,000	-	-	*	55,000	55,000
Nita Lowey ME Peace Fund	50,000	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
State NEA Regional	-	-	-	*	-	12,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ³	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ⁴	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ⁵	FY 2023 Request
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	13,000	-	-	*	-	6,090
South and Central Asia	254,450	-	49,426	*	324,500	322,604
Afghanistan	136,450	-	19,000	*	250,000	246,000
Bangladesh	-	-	11,400	*	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	*	2,000	2,000
India	24,000	-	1,132	*	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	2,668	*	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	3,113	*	-	-
Maldives	2,000	-	2,000	*	1,000	1,000
Nepal	35,000	-	2,020	*	-	-
Pakistan	45,000	-	-	*	47,500	54,000
Sri Lanka	2,000	-	2,500	*	6,000	3,697
Tajikistan	-	-	3,093	*	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	-	*	18,000	15,907
Western Hemisphere	383,540	-	97,150	*	455,300	535,500
Bolivia	-	-	4,000	*	-	-
Brazil	-	-	8,500	*	-	-
Colombia	141,000	-	13,100	*	141,000	156,000
Costa Rica	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	*	20,000	20,000
Dominican Republic	-	-	5,750	*	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	5,000	*	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	2,000	*	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	5,800	*	-	-
Haiti	-	-	14,800	*	-	-
Honduras	-	-	5,900	*	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	6,375	*	-	-
Mexico	50,000	-	-	*	50,000	75,000
Nicaragua	-	-	1,000	*	-	-
Panama	-	-	2,250	*	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	5,200	*	-	-
Peru	-	-	13,350	*	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	125	*	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	500	*	-	-
Venezuela	33,000	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
Organization of American States (OAS)	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	-	-	*	131,000	169,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	134,540	-	-	*	28,300	55,500
USAID Caribbean Development Program	-	-	2,500	*	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	-	-	*	35,000	10,000
USAID Asia Regional	10,500	-	-	*	-	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	1,301,200	*	-	-
CPS - Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization	12,000	-	-	*	-	-
CSO - Conflict and Stabilization Operations	2,500	-	-	*	2,500	4,500
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	9,000	-	-	*	15,000	9,000
CDP - Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy	-	-	-	*	-	37,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	104,400	-	-	*	50,000	-
DDI - Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)	8,232	-	-	*	-	-
DDI - Center for Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure	4,900	-	-	*	-	-
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	2,088	-	-	*	-	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ^{1,2}	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Actual ³	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ⁴	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ⁵	FY 2023 Request
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	88,200	-	-	*	50,000	-
DDI - Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub (ITR)	980	-	-	*	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,275	-	-	*	60,025	90,025
EB - Economic and Business Affairs	17,000	-	-	*	23,000	7,000
ENR - Energy Resources	6,000	-	-	*	30,500	30,500
R/GEC - Global Engagement Center	3,000	-	-	*	3,000	3,000
GH - Global Health	-	-	1,915,000	*	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	-	-	250,000	*	-	-
GH/IP - Global Health Security in Development	-	-	250,000	*	-	-
GP - Office of Global Partnerships	-	-	-	*	4,000	4,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	*	-	1,400
J/GCJ - Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	-	-	*	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	50,000	-	-	*	893,806	376,944
OES/ OMC South Pacific Forum Fisheries (SPFF)	21,000	-	-	*	21,000	21,000
OES/CC Climate Change	-	-	-	*	-	341,494
OES/ECW Lacey	1,750	-	-	*	1,750	1,750
OES/ECW Water	2,000	-	-	*	2,500	2,500
OES/ENV Mercury and Air Quality	3,500	-	-	*	3,500	3,500
OES/OP Other Programs	10,350	-	-	*	3,000	6,700
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	11,400	-	-	*	862,056	-
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	-	-	*	-	10,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights (J)	-	-	-	*	-	10,000
Office of Foreign Assistance	500	-	-	*	600	600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	500	-	-	*	600	600
Other Funding	161,998	-	1,017,500	*	255,000	439,500
Atlantic Partnership	-	-	-	*	-	47,000
Build Back Better World (B3W) Fund	-	-	-	*	-	250,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	-	-	*	155,000	42,500
Global Concessional Financing	25,000	-	-	*	25,000	25,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	45,000	-	-	*	75,000	75,000
To Be Programmed	34,160	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	24,150	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - ARPA	-	-	717,500	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Climate Reserve	30,398	-	-	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Ex Post Evaluations	3,290	-	-	*	-	-
Treasury ARPA Transfer	-	-	300,000	*	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	-	-	3,512,370	*	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	-	11,545	*	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	-	-	3,500,000	*	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	-	-	825	*	-	-
Special Representatives	17,000	-	-	*	17,000	50,000
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	7,000	-	-	*	7,000	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	*	10,000	50,000

1/The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account to the ESF account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

2/ Excludes \$75.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual

3/ FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding (P.L.116-260).

4/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).

5/ Excludes \$15.0 million in proposed PY cancellations in the FY 2022 Request.

Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
AEECA Total	770,334	768,334	788,929	984,429
Europe and Eurasia	641,589	*	665,779	836,179
Albania	2,840	*	2,990	2,990
Armenia	22,780	*	23,405	23,405
Azerbaijan	8,330	*	9,140	9,140
Belarus	10,225	*	15,000	15,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30,390	*	31,001	31,001
Georgia	88,025	*	88,025	88,025
Kosovo	35,310	*	37,050	37,050
Moldova	46,085	*	47,850	47,850
Montenegro	1,580	*	1,950	1,950
North Macedonia	9,210	*	9,793	9,793
Serbia	22,420	*	23,455	23,455
Ukraine	255,000	*	255,000	420,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	92,474	*	103,270	108,670
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	16,920	*	17,850	17,850
South and Central Asia	118,745	*	123,150	148,250
Kazakhstan	4,738	*	5,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	20,685	*	21,000	21,000
Tajikistan	27,443	*	28,950	28,950
Turkmenistan	3,694	*	3,900	3,900
Uzbekistan	30,990	*	31,400	31,400
Central Asia Regional	31,195	*	32,900	58,000
DDI - Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation	10,000	*	-	-
DDI - Democracy, Development and Innovation Program Office (DDI PO) and Other	200	*	-	-
DDI - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Hub	9,800	*	-	-

1/The \$2.0 million mandatory transfer from the AEECA account to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is not represented in the FY 2021 Actual level.

Humanitarian Assistance Accounts
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ¹	FY 2021 ESS Actual ²	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions ³	FY 2023 Request
Humanitarian Assistance Total	9,567,462	1,300,000	600,000	9,567,462	10,097,462	3,091,100	10,451,362

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Total	100	-	500,000	100	100	2,276,100	100,000
ERMA Enduring	100	-	500,000	100	100	2,276,100	100,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	100	-	500,000	*	100	*	100,000
Afghan Relocation	-	-	500,000	*	-	*	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	100	-	-	*	100	*	100,000

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Total	4,395,362	-	-	4,395,362	4,682,362	400,000	4,699,362
IDA Enduring	2,481,321	-	-	2,481,321	4,682,362	400,000	4,699,362
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	2,481,321	-	-	*	4,682,362	*	4,699,362
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	2,481,321	-	-	*	4,682,362	*	4,699,362
IDA OCO	1,914,041	-	-	1,914,041	-	-	-
BHA - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	1,914,041	-	-	*	-	*	-
USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	1,914,041	-	-	*	-	*	-

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Total	3,432,000	500,000	100,000	3,432,000	3,845,000	415,000	3,912,000
MRA Enduring	1,730,583	500,000	100,000	1,730,583	3,845,000	415,000	3,912,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,730,583	500,000	100,000	*	3,845,000	*	3,912,000
PRM, Administrative Expenses	47,630	-	-	*	62,000	*	70,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	5,000	-	-	*	5,000	*	5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	-	-	-	*	797,600	*	848,300
PRM, OA - East Asia	209,600	-	-	*	221,700	*	247,500
PRM, OA - Europe	-	-	-	*	80,000	*	80,000
PRM, OA - Migration	47,000	-	-	*	44,900	*	50,000
PRM, OA - Near East	560,805	-	-	*	1,145,100	*	1,048,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	319,348	500,000	-	*	496,200	*	257,700
PRM, OA - South Asia	-	-	100,000	*	74,400	*	85,000
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	308,300	-	-	*	368,100	*	398,000
PRM, Refugee Admissions	232,900	-	-	*	550,000	*	822,500
MRA OCO	1,701,417	-	-	1,701,417	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,701,417	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Africa	902,500	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Europe	93,200	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Near East	616,965	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	20,352	-	-	*	-	*	-
PRM, OA - South Asia	68,400	-	-	*	-	*	-

Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II Total	1,740,000	800,000	-	1,740,000	1,570,000	-	1,740,000
Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Title II Enduring	1,740,000	800,000	-	1,740,000	1,570,000	-	1,740,000

- 1/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).
2/ FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental (ESS) (P.L.117-31)
3/ FY 2022 Continuing Resolutions funding (P.L.117-43 and P.L.117-70).

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ²	FY 2023 Request
INCLE Total	1,385,573	1,335,162	1,525,738	1,466,000
Africa	73,500	*	65,846	50,800
Central African Republic	4,500	*	3,750	3,250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,000	*	3,000	3,000
Ethiopia	2,000	*	1,320	1,000
Ghana	-	*	3,000	3,000
Kenya	7,000	*	5,450	3,000
Liberia	6,000	*	4,350	4,350
Nigeria	7,000	*	4,700	3,200
Somalia	3,000	*	1,800	1,000
Sudan	-	*	3,700	-
State Africa Regional	38,000	*	34,776	29,000
East Asia and Pacific	47,925	*	41,791	41,791
Burma	3,500	*	-	-
Indonesia	10,625	*	9,375	9,375
Laos	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Philippines	7,000	*	6,425	6,425
Thailand	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Timor-Leste	800	*	-	-
Vietnam	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	12,000	*	11,991	11,991
Europe and Eurasia	87,868	*	82,210	81,460
Albania	5,000	*	4,700	4,700
Armenia	6,600	*	6,050	6,050
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,500	*	5,100	5,100
Georgia	5,700	*	4,400	4,400
Kosovo	8,500	*	9,250	8,500
Moldova	6,700	*	5,550	5,550
Montenegro	4,500	*	4,440	4,440
North Macedonia	4,868	*	4,370	4,370
Serbia	3,500	*	3,200	3,200
Ukraine	30,000	*	27,400	27,400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	7,000	*	7,750	7,750
Near East	34,825	*	77,900	67,200
Egypt	350	*	-	-
Iraq	5,600	*	-	-
Jordan	-	*	-	2,500
Lebanon	10,000	*	8,200	7,200
Libya	600	*	-	-
Morocco	5,000	*	3,900	2,500
Syria	-	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	13,000	*	22,800	12,000
West Bank and Gaza	275	*	33,000	33,000

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ²	FY 2023 Request
South and Central Asia	136,700	*	107,800	50,100
Afghanistan	82,200	*	59,200	5,000
Kazakhstan	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,650	*	1,900	1,900
Nepal	906	*	-	1,000
Pakistan	25,000	*	18,800	17,000
Tajikistan	6,000	*	6,000	5,250
Uzbekistan	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Central Asia Regional	5,850	*	3,450	4,950
State South and Central Asia Regional	7,094	*	9,450	6,000
Western Hemisphere	553,000	*	570,400	582,850
Argentina	100	*	-	-
Colombia	189,000	*	175,000	175,000
Ecuador	7,000	*	10,500	13,000
Haiti	13,000	*	12,100	29,000
Mexico	100,000	*	64,000	64,000
Peru	39,000	*	46,185	46,185
State Central America Regional	-	*	219,665	219,665
State Western Hemisphere Regional	204,900	*	42,950	36,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	295,530	*	433,791	435,799
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	-	*	-	14,500
INL - Atrocities Prevention	2,500	*	-	-
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	18,000	*	-	-
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	10,000	*	20,000	20,000
INL - Demand Reduction	15,000	*	15,000	15,000
INL - Drug Supply Reduction	17,000	*	17,000	19,933
INL - Fighting Corruption	7,000	*	30,000	25,000
INL - Global Crime and Drugs Policy	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	35,000	*	37,925	39,000
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	47,250	*	28,400	37,400
INL - International Organized Crime	68,150	*	55,225	32,575
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	3,000	*	3,000	3,150
INL - Knowledge Management	11,000	*	15,965	14,965
INL - Program Development and Support	51,630	*	204,276	207,276
INL - Security Force Professionalization	3,000	*	-	-
J/GCJ – Office of Global Criminal Justice	5,000	*	-	-
State Office of Global Criminal Justice (GCJ)	5,000	*	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	66,000	*	66,000	66,000
Ending Modern Slavery (J/TIP)	25,000	*	25,000	25,000
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	41,000	*	41,000	41,000
Other Funding	85,225	*	80,000	90,000
Atlantic Partnership	-	*	-	10,000
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	70,000	*	-	-
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	70,000	70,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	5,000	*	10,000	10,000

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request ²	FY 2023 Request
To Be Programmed	1,375	*	-	-
To Be Programmed - Afridi Withholding	8,850	*	-	-

1/ Excludes \$50.4 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.

2/ Excludes \$5.0 million in proposed PY cancellations in the FY 2022 Request.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ¹
NADR Total	889,247	889,247	900,247	900,247
NADR	35,000	*	-	-
Other Funding	35,000	*	-	-
Counterering Chinese Influence Fund	25,000	*	-	-
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	10,000	*	-	-
NADR ATA	182,000	*	276,747	274,247
Africa	38,000	*	37,500	39,500
Kenya	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Somalia	4,500	*	4,000	4,000
State Africa Regional	28,000	*	28,000	30,000
East Asia and Pacific	13,600	*	13,600	13,600
Indonesia	4,500	*	4,500	4,500
Philippines	5,500	*	5,500	5,500
Thailand	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Near East	43,403	*	27,900	27,900
Egypt	1,250	*	1,500	1,500
Iraq	7,850	*	6,000	6,000
Jordan	10,000	*	6,800	6,800
Lebanon	6,060	*	5,000	2,500
Libya	-	*	1,000	1,000
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
Oman	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	5,500	*	2,000	2,000
Yemen	2,600	*	2,600	2,600
State NEA Regional	7,143	*	2,000	4,500
South and Central Asia	32,300	*	32,200	14,000
Afghanistan	25,000	*	25,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	*	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,300	*	1,200	8,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	3,000	*	6,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,900	*	1,900	3,000
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	45,100	*	153,647	166,247
Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	45,100	*	48,100	48,100
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	-	*	105,547	118,147
Other Funding	7,697	*	10,000	10,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
To Be Programmed	7,697	*	-	-
NADR CTBT IMS	29,000	*	29,000	30,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	29,000	*	29,000	30,000
NADR CTBTO PrepComm	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
NADR CTF	14,000	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	14,000	*	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ¹
NADR CTPF	84,597	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	84,597	*	-	-
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund	84,597	*	-	-
NADR CWD	233,850	*	254,850	237,050
Africa	23,000	*	23,000	23,000
Angola	4,000	*	4,000	5,500
Burkina Faso	1,500	*	1,500	500
Chad	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	*	4,000	2,000
Malawi	-	*	-	500
Mali	1,000	*	1,000	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
Mozambique	-	*	-	500
Niger	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Somalia	4,000	*	4,000	4,000
South Sudan	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Sudan	-	*	-	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,500	*	1,500	2,500
State Africa Regional	2,500	*	2,500	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	67,850	*	58,000	56,900
Cambodia	7,000	*	7,000	7,000
Laos	40,000	*	30,000	24,400
Vietnam	17,500	*	17,000	19,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,350	*	4,000	6,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,150	*	13,950	13,750
Albania	750	*	500	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,900	*	4,650	5,250
Georgia	-	*	1,000	1,000
Kosovo	1,000	*	800	-
Serbia	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Ukraine	8,500	*	6,000	6,000
Near East	49,550	*	61,400	61,900
Iraq	38,150	*	40,000	40,000
Jordan	400	*	400	400
Lebanon	6,000	*	6,000	6,000
Libya	2,000	*	2,000	3,500
Syria	-	*	10,000	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Yemen	2,000	*	2,000	3,000
South and Central Asia	33,300	*	32,500	15,500
Afghanistan	20,000	*	20,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	2,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	8,000	*	8,000	7,000
Tajikistan	2,500	*	2,500	2,500
Uzbekistan	800	*	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ¹
Western Hemisphere	27,000	*	27,000	27,000
Colombia	21,000	*	21,000	10,000
Ecuador	-	*	-	1,000
Peru	1,000	*	1,000	2,000
State Central America Regional	-	*	2,000	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	*	3,000	9,000
Other Funding	-	*	15,000	15,000
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	15,000	15,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	18,000	*	24,000	24,000
NADR EXBS	67,000	*	79,750	84,400
Africa	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
State Africa Regional	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	3,870	*	3,570	3,570
Indonesia	1,500	*	700	700
Philippines	440	*	440	-
Thailand	500	*	500	-
Vietnam	-	*	430	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,430	*	1,500	2,870
Europe and Eurasia	9,200	*	5,600	6,700
Georgia	1,100	*	-	1,100
Ukraine	6,500	*	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,600	*	1,600	1,600
Near East	11,820	*	11,820	11,820
Egypt	1,750	*	2,000	2,000
Iraq	1,510	*	1,500	1,500
Jordan	3,200	*	3,200	3,200
Lebanon	760	*	760	760
Morocco	2,000	*	-	-
Tunisia	600	*	-	-
State NEA Regional	2,000	*	4,360	4,360
South and Central Asia	6,190	*	6,440	7,440
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
India	800	*	800	800
Kazakhstan	800	*	800	800
Pakistan	650	*	-	650
Tajikistan	-	*	-	500
Uzbekistan	600	*	600	500
Central Asia Regional	-	*	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional	2,540	*	3,440	2,690
Western Hemisphere	2,110	*	2,110	2,110
Mexico	1,160	*	1,000	1,000
Panama	500	*	500	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	450	*	610	610
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	32,310	*	45,010	47,560

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request ¹
Other Funding	-	*	3,700	3,700
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	3,700	3,700
NADR GTR	74,000	*	86,400	91,050
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	74,000	*	80,100	84,750
Other Funding	-	*	6,300	6,300
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	*	6,300	6,300
NADR IAEA	94,800	*	95,000	95,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	94,800	*	95,000	95,000
NADR NDF	15,000	*	15,000	10,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	15,000	*	15,000	10,000
NADR NPT Coop	-	*	-	9,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	-	*	-	9,000
NADR TIP	50,000	*	50,000	55,000
Near East	2,000	*	-	-
Yemen	2,000	*	-	-
CT - Bureau of Counterterrorism	48,000	*	50,000	55,000
NADR WMDT	8,000	*	11,500	11,500
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	8,000	*	11,500	11,500

1/ The FY 2023 level excludes \$40.0 million in proposed cancellations of prior year balances

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total ¹ 2	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
PKO Total	115,546	325,213	440,759	400,759	469,459	463,559
Africa	18,840	264,419	283,259	*	307,709	303,659
Central African Republic	-	8,000	8,000	*	5,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	3,000	3,000	*	3,000	-
Somalia	-	208,108	208,108	*	233,209	233,209
South Sudan	-	20,000	20,000	*	18,000	18,000
State Africa Regional	18,840	25,311	44,151	*	48,500	52,450
Near East	25,000	-	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	-	25,000	*	24,000	24,000
Other Funding	-	12,500	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	12,500	12,500	*	12,500	12,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	71,706	48,294	120,000	*	125,250	123,400
PM - GDRP, Global Defense Reform Program	5,950	-	5,950	*	10,000	13,000
PM - GPOI, Global Peace Operations Initiative	61,000	10,000	71,000	*	71,000	71,000
PM - PKO Administrative Expenses	4,756	744	5,500	*	5,750	6,000
PM - Security Force Professionalization	-	3,000	3,000	*	-	-
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	-	34,550	34,550	*	38,500	33,400

1/ Excludes \$40.0 million in enacted PY rescissions in the FY 2021 Actual.

2/ FY 2022 Estimate level includes Enduring (\$115.546 million) and OCO (\$285.213 million).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IMET Total	112,925	112,925	112,925	112,925
Africa	17,354	*	19,580	19,280
Angola	500	*	500	500
Benin	300	*	300	500
Botswana	600	*	600	600
Burkina Faso	550	*	550	-
Burundi	-	*	100	200
Cabo Verde	125	*	225	400
Cameroon	700	*	600	600
Central African Republic	150	*	150	150
Chad	800	*	800	800
Comoros	100	*	200	300
Cote d'Ivoire	374	*	350	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	250	*	250	400
Djibouti	895	*	895	895
Equatorial Guinea	-	*	500	500
Eswatini	100	*	100	100
Gabon	400	*	400	400
Gambia, The	200	*	200	200
Ghana	850	*	800	800
Guinea	300	*	300	-
Guinea-Bissau	100	*	100	100
Kenya	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Lesotho	100	*	100	100
Liberia	360	*	360	360
Madagascar	200	*	200	300
Malawi	300	*	300	500
Mali	-	*	850	-
Mauritania	500	*	500	500
Mauritius	100	*	200	200
Mozambique	450	*	600	600
Namibia	100	*	100	100
Niger	800	*	800	875
Nigeria	1,200	*	1,000	1,000
Republic of the Congo	150	*	200	200
Rwanda	550	*	550	550
Sao Tome and Principe	100	*	200	200
Senegal	900	*	850	850
Seychelles	100	*	200	200
Sierra Leone	400	*	400	400
Somalia	-	*	300	300
South Africa	650	*	650	650
Sudan	-	*	200	-
Tanzania	750	*	750	750
Togo	300	*	300	500

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Uganda	700	*	700	700
Zambia	350	*	350	500
East Asia and Pacific	13,750	*	13,925	14,650
Fiji	400	*	500	500
Indonesia	2,650	*	2,525	2,700
Laos	400	*	400	400
Malaysia	1,100	*	1,100	1,300
Mongolia	2,000	*	2,000	2,000
Papua New Guinea	300	*	400	450
Philippines	2,000	*	2,100	2,100
Samoa	100	*	100	100
Thailand	2,000	*	2,200	2,300
Timor-Leste	400	*	400	400
Tonga	400	*	400	400
Vietnam	2,000	*	1,800	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	30,950	*	26,940	24,900
Albania	900	*	900	900
Armenia	600	*	600	600
Azerbaijan	600	*	600	600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	900	*	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	1,700	*	1,700	1,400
Croatia	850	*	850	850
Cyprus	200	*	500	500
Czech Republic	425	*	425	425
Estonia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Georgia	2,200	*	2,200	1,750
Greece	550	*	1,000	1,000
Hungary	800	*	800	800
Kosovo	750	*	750	750
Latvia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Lithuania	1,300	*	1,100	1,100
Malta	100	*	100	100
Moldova	1,150	*	1,150	1,000
Montenegro	500	*	500	500
North Macedonia	1,100	*	1,100	1,100
Poland	1,350	*	1,350	1,000
Romania	1,500	*	1,500	1,500
Serbia	1,050	*	1,050	750
Slovakia	575	*	575	575
Slovenia	50	*	50	50
Turkey	1,600	*	1,940	1,450
Ukraine	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,000	*	-	-
Near East	17,900	*	19,150	17,570
Algeria	1,300	*	1,300	1,000

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Bahrain	700	*	950	970
Egypt	1,800	*	1,800	1,800
Iraq	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
Jordan	4,000	*	3,800	3,800
Lebanon	3,000	*	3,500	3,500
Morocco	2,000	*	2,000	1,500
Oman	1,800	*	2,000	1,500
Tunisia	2,300	*	2,300	2,000
Yemen	-	*	500	500
South and Central Asia	13,300	*	13,750	14,050
Afghanistan	800	*	800	-
Bangladesh	1,850	*	1,800	1,900
Bhutan	200	*	200	200
India	1,700	*	1,600	1,900
Kazakhstan	900	*	900	900
Kyrgyz Republic	500	*	500	500
Maldives	450	*	500	500
Nepal	1,300	*	1,400	1,750
Pakistan	3,500	*	3,500	3,500
Sri Lanka	900	*	900	1,250
Tajikistan	350	*	450	450
Turkmenistan	250	*	200	200
Uzbekistan	600	*	1,000	1,000
Western Hemisphere	13,795	*	14,080	13,975
Argentina	600	*	650	650
Bahamas, The	200	*	200	200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	700	*	700	720
Belize	250	*	250	250
Brazil	650	*	800	800
Chile	455	*	450	450
Colombia	1,850	*	1,850	1,850
Costa Rica	725	*	725	600
Dominican Republic	500	*	500	500
Ecuador	250	*	300	300
El Salvador	700	*	800	800
Guatemala	760	*	800	800
Guyana	200	*	200	200
Haiti	255	*	255	255
Honduras	750	*	800	800
Jamaica	600	*	600	600
Mexico	1,750	*	1,575	1,575
Panama	700	*	725	725
Paraguay	400	*	400	400
Peru	600	*	650	650
Suriname	200	*	200	200

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Trinidad and Tobago	300	*	300	300
Uruguay	400	*	350	350
PM - Political-Military Affairs	5,876	*	5,500	8,500
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,876	*	5,500	5,500
PM - IMET, Women's Participation	-	*	-	3,000

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual Ending	FY 2021 Actual OCO ¹	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
FMF Total	5,598,615	576,909	6,175,524	6,150,524	6,175,524	6,057,049
Africa	5,000	-	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
Djibouti	5,000	-	5,000	*	6,000	6,000
East Asia and Pacific	108,000	-	108,000	*	129,000	129,000
Indonesia	14,000	-	14,000	*	14,000	14,000
Mongolia	3,000	-	3,000	*	3,000	3,000
Philippines	40,000	-	40,000	*	40,000	40,000
Thailand	7,000	-	7,000	*	10,000	10,000
Vietnam	12,000	-	12,000	*	12,000	12,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	32,000	-	32,000	*	50,000	50,000
Europe and Eurasia	191,091	138,909	330,000	*	299,024	352,024
Estonia	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Georgia	35,000	-	35,000	*	25,000	25,000
Latvia	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Lithuania	10,000	-	10,000	*	8,750	9,750
Ukraine	115,000	-	115,000	*	115,000	165,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	11,091	138,909	150,000	*	132,774	132,774
Near East	5,123,000	370,000	5,493,000	*	5,459,000	5,309,000
Bahrain	3,000	-	3,000	*	4,000	4,000
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	1,300,000
Iraq	-	250,000	250,000	*	250,000	100,000
Israel	3,300,000	-	3,300,000	*	3,300,000	3,300,000
Jordan	425,000	-	425,000	*	350,000	400,000
Lebanon	-	120,000	120,000	*	160,000	150,000
Morocco	10,000	-	10,000	*	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	85,000	-	85,000	*	85,000	45,000
Central Asia Regional	10,000	-	10,000	*	15,000	15,000
State South and Central Asia Regional	9,500	-	9,500	*	35,000	35,000
South and Central Asia	24,599	500	25,099	*	50,000	50,000
Bangladesh	2,350	-	2,350	*	-	-
Maldives	400	-	400	*	-	-
Nepal	2,349	-	2,349	*	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	500	500	*	-	-
Western Hemisphere	76,925	-	76,925	*	95,000	73,525
Belize	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	-
Colombia	38,525	-	38,525	*	40,000	38,025
Costa Rica	7,500	-	7,500	*	-	-
Ecuador	5,000	-	5,000	*	5,000	5,000
Mexico	6,000	-	6,000	*	-	-
Panama	2,000	-	2,000	*	-	-
State Central America Regional	-	-	-	*	27,500	10,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,900	-	16,900	*	22,500	20,000
Other Funding	-	67,500	67,500	*	67,500	67,500
Countering Chinese Influence Fund	-	50,000	50,000	*	-	-

Foreign Military Finance (FMF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual Enduring	FY 2021 Actual OCO ¹	FY 2021 Actual Total	FY 2022 Estimate Total ²	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
Countering PRC Malign Influence Fund	-	-	-	*	50,000	50,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	-	17,500	17,500	*	17,500	17,500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	70,000	-	70,000	*	70,000	70,000
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	70,000	-	70,000	*	70,000	70,000

1/ Excludes enacted PY rescissions of \$25.0 million in the FY 2021 Actual.

2/ The FY 2022 Estimate level includes Enduring (\$5,598.615 million) and OCO (\$551.909 million).

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 ARPA Actual ¹	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request
IO&P Total	387,500	580,000	387,500	457,100	457,200
IO - International Organizations	387,500	580,000	*	457,100	457,200
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	1,200	-	*	1,200	1,200
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	400	-	*	400	400
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	325	-	*	325	325
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,400	-	*	21,000	21,000
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,175	-	*	3,175	3,175
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,000	-	*	7,000	7,000
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	32,000	-	*	64,000	64,000
IO - OAS Development Assistance	-	-	*	-	3,000
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	-	-	*	-	5,000
IO - Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	-	75,000	*	-	-
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	-	*	50	50
IO - UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS)	-	-	*	-	100
IO - UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	-	10,000	*	-	-
IO - UN Junior Professional Officers Program	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,500	-	*	3,500	3,500
IO - UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	-	*	-	1,000
IO - UN Resident Coordinator System	23,000	-	*	23,000	23,000
IO - UN Special Coordinator for UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	1,750	-	*	1,750	1,750
IO - UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	1,500	-	*	1,500	1,500
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,150	-	*	1,150	1,150
IO - UN Women	10,000	5,000	*	10,000	10,000
IO - UN World Health Organization (WHO)	-	280,000	*	-	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	-	*	700	700
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	1,100	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	3,500	-	*	3,500	3,000
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	81,550	20,000	*	81,550	76,550
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	10,600	-	*	10,200	10,200
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	32,500	20,000	*	56,000	56,000
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	14,500	-	*	14,500	14,500
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	139,000	170,000	*	139,000	135,500
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,000	-	*	8,000	8,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,000	-	*	1,000	1,000
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	600	-	*	600	600

1/ FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L.117-2).